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GENEVA NEWS CONFERENCE HELD ON SOVIET INITIATIVES

LD281423 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Geneva April 28 TASS -- A press conference held at the USSR Mission in Geneva today was devoted to the Soviet Union's new initiatives aimed at resolving the problem of lessening war danger, of lowering the level of military confrontation.

Opening the press conference, USSR Permanent Representative at the United Nations office and other international organizations in Geneva Yevgeniy Makeyev emphasised that these initiatives reflect the Soviet Union's principled approach to disarmament problems and comprise the entire range of questions including nuclear and conventional armaments. These initiatives are in line with Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15, 1986 and are aimed at practical implementation of the Reykjavik arrangements.

Deputy head of the USSR delegation to the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms Aleksey Obukhov said that the Soviet draft treaty on medium-range missiles submitted in Geneva on Monday opens a real way arrangement on a complex of medium-range and shorter-range missiles. The Soviet side is of the opinion that such a treaty on the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe could be concluded as early as this year. At the same time the Soviet Union proposes to work out "key provisions" about strategic offensive arms, the ABM Treaty and nuclear testing. Alongside the signing of the agreement on medium-range missiles they could become the subject of arrangements at the summit level and the basis on which legally binding agreements between the USSR and the USA could be drawn up.

Head of the Soviet delegation to the conference on disarmament Yuriy Nazarkin spoke about the new Soviet initiatives aimed at speeding up the conclusion of an international convention banning chemical weapons. He expressed satisfaction with the fact that the necessary preconditions for finding mutually acceptable solutions to a number of outstanding problems have been created in this area. He stressed that the Soviet Union views early completion of this work as one of the main directions of its foreign policy.

OBUKHOV DEMANDS REMOVAL OF PERSHING MISSILES

LD281636 Hamburg DPA in German 1524 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Luxembourg/Geneva 28 Apr (DPA) -- No visible progress was made today in Geneva and Luxembourg on the question of the total removal of shorter-range INF's from Europe. The foreign and defense ministers of the seven NATO countries in the Western Union (WEU) have adopted a stand on the Soviet proposals on this. At the arms control talks in Geneva the USSR demanded that the United States, in the event of a possible treaty should also remove the Pershing-1A warheads deployed in the Federal Republic. [passage omitted]

Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who so far has spoken rather positively about a zero-option on shorter-range INF, expressed support for a careful checking of the Soviet proposals, just as Defense Minister Manfred Woerner did. [passage omitted]

The Soviet proposals encompass 72 German Pershing-1A missiles which can be equipped with U.S. nuclear warheads. Until now the Federal Government has assumed on the basis of a briefing of the NATO Council by Shultz that these systems were not to be included in the Soviet-U.S. negotiations. [passage omitted]

Aleksey Obukhov, deputy head of the Soviet delegation to the Geneva disarmament talks, justified the demand for the withdrawal of the Pershing-1A warheads by saying that they are under U.S. control. If there were an agreement on the "elimination" of Soviet and U.S. missiles with this range in Europe then "these warheads ought to be removed."

Until now the West has assumed that the USSR did not include the Pershing-1A's, which have a range of 740km, in a medium-range treaty because the missiles are in the control of the FRG air force and the warheads are stored separately at U.S. bases.

Obukhov avoided the question as to whether the USSR has adopted a new position here. [passage omitted]

DRAFT PROVIDES 'CONSTRUCTIVE BASIS' FOR TREATY

LD281827 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Victor Levin commentary]

[Text] A wide-ranging response has been evoked by the report that, at the latest round of Soviet-U.S. talks for the medium-range missiles group taking place in Geneva, the USSR delegation has submitted a draft treaty on the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and on measures to limit and reduce Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles. A latest news commentary. At the microphone is Viktor Levin:

[Levin] The Soviet delegation has come to the latest round of Geneva talks with the firm intention of devoting maximum effort to the most rapid attainment of an accord on the elimination of medium-range missiles. In our country's opinion, the path to such an accord has been quite clearly designated. From Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's official statements, a complete picture of what the Soviet Union proposes can be seen. Let me review those proposals. The first one: To eliminate as early as in the next 5 years all Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, keeping just 100 warheads each of such missiles in the Asian part of the USSR and on the territory of the United States. It should be added to this that our country proceeds from the premise that missiles deployed, respectively, in the Asian part of the USSR and in the United States should not be capable of reaching the other country's territory.

Second: We are proposing simultaneously to eliminate Soviet and U.S. operational and tactical missiles in Europe and to hold talks on keeping such missiles in the east of our country and on the territory of the United States. The intention is that after signing an agreement on medium-range missiles -- irrespective of the course of discussions on the questions of operational and tactical missiles -- the Soviet Union, in agreement with the Governments of Czechoslovakia and the GDR, will withdraw from those countries the missiles that were deployed there as countermeasures to the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Third: The Soviet Union is proposing the establishment of the strictist system of verification [kontrol], going as far as on-site inspection, of the fulfillment of the obligations on this score the two sides have adopted. For a long time, the question of verification was presented by the Western side as a stumbling block. Our partners in the talks persistently tried to create the impression that the USSR was rejecting effective verification and was thereby creating an insuperable obstacle to the attainment of an accord.

This question has now been clarified to the utmost. We are in favor of the strictest verification. It must be implemented on site as far as the installation of missiles, at the site where they have been eliminated, at testing grounds and military bases, including in third countries, at stockpiles and factories -- irrespective of whether they are private or state.

These are, in broad outline, the proposals of the Soviet Union. Incidentally, they also take account of corresponding elements of the U.S. draft. For this reason, one can say with full justification that the Soviet draft provides a constructive basis for working out -- in a short period of time -- a treaty between the USSR and the United States.

ZHURKIN INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET ARMS PROPOSALS

PM281138 Paris LIBERATION in French 24 Apr 87 p 19

[Interview with Vitaliy Zhurkin, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute, by Carlos de Sa Rego -- date and place not given]

[Text] LIBERATION: A large number of European leaders think that Mikhail Gorbachev wants a "nuclear-free" Western Europe which would make it vulnerable in view of the USSR's superiority in the sphere of conventional forces.

Vitaliy Zhurkin: The Soviet Union wants peace and stability in Europe based on equal security for East and West. We think we must start by reducing nuclear weapons which are the most dangerous and destabilizing weapons. Nuclear war today would mean the end of civilization and probably of mankind. But although we give priority to trying to reduce nuclear arms in Europe -- and ultimately eliminating them completely -- we also want a drastic reduction in the imbalances in the sphere of conventional forces. Moreover in Budapest last summer the Warsaw Pact proposed immediate reduction in forces -- 100,000 or 150,000 men and a corresponding proportion of weapons.

LIBERATION: What proportion?

Vitaliy Zhurkin: The idea is to reduce in particular weapons that can be used for surprise attacks, such as tactical aircraft for instance or, as the Western countries, think, tanks.... I cannot give a list: This is precisely one of the purposes of negotiations. In any event, this kind of weapon must be reduced in a much more radical way than other types. Of course we must proceed in stages: It is impossible to eliminate these huge quantities of weapons quickly. The same is true of chemical weapons (moreover there are reasonable proposals in this sphere put forward by the West German social democrats, the GDR, and the USSR itself).

LIBERATION: Is the USSR prepared to massively reduce its troops in Europe and to withdraw completely from the GDR for instance?

Vitaliy Zhurkin: This is a problem: You are talking about the withdrawal of all foreign troops deployed in other countries, and their return to their national territory. Yes, the USSR is prepared to withdraw its troops in Europe to its national territory, in the framework of international agreements in which the other nations would do likewise. This too is a gradual negotiated process. In the Budapest proposal the Warsaw Pact puts forward an important initial step: a 25-percent reduction in forces on both sides.

LIBERATION: Percentage reductions change nothing: The USSR would maintain its conventional superiority.

Vitaliy Zhurkin: Okay. Then let us sit round a table and discuss the matter. Let us leave the military and politicians to discuss the problem quietly. Moreover, the USSR is proposing meetings between the NATO and Warsaw Pact general secretaries and between the commanders of the two alliances' forces. Practical dialogue must be launched to express all the grievances and disagreement on the number of troops, the quality of weapons, and other matters.... This is why Mikhail Gorbachev recently proposed a meeting of European foreign ministers to discuss conventional forces.

LIBERATION: Would it not be better to start the negotiations by discussing these forces before tackling tactical nuclear weapons? Surely the threat of a conventional war in Europe is as terrible as the threat of a nuclear war?

Vitaliy Zhurkin: I agree with you. A conventional war in Europe is inconceivable with all these nuclear power stations and chemical plants.... It would be disastrous for both sides. So, why not conduct the different negotiations at the same time?

LIBERATION: Does this mean that the USSR is determined to press for negotiations to start on conventional weapons?

Vitaliy Zhurkin: Yes, certainly, and according to the press, several Western countries are interested in this too. Why not have such negotiations? Everything should be discussed: If there are imbalances they ought to be remedied by a process of reducing the level of forces. Fairly low ceilings are adequate. Confidence must be established of course, but it will only come when the West sees the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact really reducing their arms and when we see the Western countries doing likewise.

LIBERATION: If there are considerable reductions in troops and even a complete withdrawal eventually, the two German states would have no foreign armed forces on their territory for the first time since 1945. They would thus regain full sovereignty. Could the USSR accept that?

Vitaliy Zhurkin: Many problems now settled by security initiatives could be settled by political means in the future. If by eliminating nuclear weapons and reducing conventional forces we succeed in developing a more balanced security system based on equality among the different European nations -- which implies the withdrawal of foreign troops from the European territory where they are deployed -- I think that the two German states would be able to coexist for a very long time. In principle we think that a stable situation in Europe is possible even if NATO and the Warsaw Pact are dismantled at some stage.

LIBERATION: Do you think that the idea of a peace treaty with Germany officially ending World War II could be revived in the next 5 or 10 years?

Vitaliy Zhurkin: That is too difficult a question. Moreover, it is not a decision for the USSR alone, but for the other World War II allies too.

TOLSTYKH, POLISH OFFICIAL MEET AT CEMA SESSION

LD242050 Warsaw PAP in English 0032 GMT 24 Apr 87

[By PAP correspondent Slawomir Popowski]

[Text] Moscow, April 23 -- The 36th session of the CEMA Committee for Scientific-Technological Cooperation which wound up here today discussed the improvement of mechanisms designed to implement the complex programme of scientific-technological progress of CEMA member states till the year 2000.

The Polish delegation to the session was headed by chairman of the Government Committee for Science and Technological Progress, Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda.

The session assessed the to-date implementation of the complex programme that provides for working out new technical, technological and material solutions at highest world standards by the year 2000.

The committee heard a report on the implementation of one of the programme's priority directions concerning the development of biotechnology. About 30 Polish research and development units are working in this field.

During his stay in Moscow, Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda met with Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology Boris Tolstykh.

The two exchanged information concerning forms of organization of scientific research in the two states and ways of linking them with international scientific-technological cooperation of the CEMA staes. The vice-premiers discussed in detail problems connected with the hitherto implementation of the Polish-Soviet long-range complex programme of scientific and technological progress. They also outlined a programme of actions designed to further boost Polish-Soviet scientific and technological cooperation.

'STEP FORWARD' SEEN IN BLOC POLICY COORDINATION

PM031221 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with G.N. Gorinovich, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry European Socialist Countries Administration, by IZVESTIYA correspondents S. Dardykin and A. Shalnev: "Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee: A Step Forward Has been Taken" -- no place or date given]

[Text] [Dardykin/Shalnev] Did the CPSU Central Committee meeting with participants in the recent session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee discuss the restructuring of its work? What is its essence?

[Gorinovich] During the past year the allied states moved much more actively toward joint elaboration and implementation of foreign policy initiatives. Here are three specific examples: The Budapest address adopted last June on the question of reducing armed forces and conventional arms in Europe; the joint initiative regarding the creation of an all-embracing system of international peace and security that was submitted to the 41st UN General Assembly session; and the April 1986 appeal on the question of creating nuclear-free zones in Europe.

[Dardykin/Shalnev] But there have been joint initiatives before, have there not?

[Gorinovich] Yes, but on rare occasions. Now we are talking about a system. Work in this direction continues, and the steps I mentioned by no means signify its end. Previously we did not have the widespread system of foreign policy collaboration we have now -- the system of regular meetings of deputy foreign ministers from Warsaw Pact countries and conferences of experts. Previously, the groups of experts assembled essentially once once every 2-3 years. Now, for example, seven or eight groups have been working simultaneously in the course of just 1 year. There are also other forms of effective collaboration, whose machinery is being constantly improved. I want to emphasize: A step forward has been taken.

[Dardykin/Shalnev] The following question recurs in Western press materials: Representatives of different states meet; they have identical goals and equal desire to attain these goals. But do they all say absolutely the same things?

[Gorinovich] At the latest session of the Foreign Ministers Committee, the ministers proceeded from the fundamental stipulations of the June 1986 Budapest Conference of the Political Consultative Committee and the stipulations of the working meeting of the leaders of fraternal parties from CEMA countries in November of the same year. These forums achieved a high degree of coordination on all fundamental questions. In this context, the task of the Foreign Ministers Committee was to discuss practical steps concerning the implementation of the coordinated course along all basic avenues, bearing in mind the main goal of reducing and eliminating mass destruction weapons, primarily nuclear weapons, consolidating European and world security, and developing broad international cooperation. There is unity of views and actions among all allied states on all these problems, and therefore it would be incorrect to say that there were divergences of opinion or different interpretations [raznochteniye] at the session. There are, of course, slight nuances in the stances of individual socialist states, caused by the geographical location of these states, their national and historical traditions, and their particular views [osobennost] concerning specific ways to implement the ideas of reducing armed forces and conventional arms in Europe and the idea of ridding Europe of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles. But this is neither a difference nor a divergence on the essence of the questions: We are united on this point. But there are, I repeat, shades [ottenki] as regards some tactical moves. They are the subject of exchanges of opinions and deliberations aloud, and in no way prevent finding mutually acceptable proposals on the questions under discussion.

[Dardykin/Shalnev] The Foreign Ministers Committee session documents were not widely publicized in the Western press. But can those to whom they are addressed either pretend not to have noticed them, or simply pass them over in silence?

[Gorinovich] Not relying only on the publication of the text of documents in the newspapers of socialist countries, the host state of a scheduled Foreign Ministers Committee session sends its documents to numerous addresses. Let me name them. They are all the CSCE states and all the states participating in the Geneva Disarmament Conference. In addition, we have the UN secretary general, the NATO secretary general, the president of the European Parliament, the ASEAN chairman, and the leadership of the OAU, the OAS, and other international organizations.

[Dardykin/Shalnev] What is the initial international response to the three documents of the last session?

[Gorinovich] Positive on the whole. But the U.S. State Department expressed displeasure with the position regarding the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe and the reduction and complete elimination of operational and tactical missiles. [paragraph continues]

Here is why: The Warsaw Pact states fully supported the proposals made by M.S. Gorbachev in the 28 February statement. Namely, readiness to conclude a separate agreement on medium-range missiles. Moreover, as soon as an agreement on the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe is signed, the USSR, in agreement with the GDR and the CSSR Governments, will withdraw the increased-range operational and tactical missiles that were stationed there as countermeasure to the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in West Europe. Afterward we would be prepared to embark at once on talks aimed at reducing and completely eliminating all operational and tactical missiles on the continent of Europe.

Recently, however, the United States has been insisting on including medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles in one agreement. What can be said about this? The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states -- and here there can be no uncertainty at all -- advocate a comprehensive approach to reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe. This, incidentally, was one of the central topics of the Foreign Ministers Committee session. The package of questions that must be solved without delay includes elimination of Euromissiles, a complete ban on chemical weapons, reduction of armed forces and conventional arms, implementation of confidence-building measures, reduction of military expenditures, and creation of nuclear-free zones and zones free from chemical weapons. The allied socialist states have submitted an entire package of proposals on all these problems -- clear, honest, and containing no "catch." We do not desire greater security for ourselves than for others, because that is impossible, but we do advocate that the first specific step be taken as soon as possible, especially in the important area of nuclear disarmament. The United States' attempt to tie up medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles in one agreement is an attempt to find a pretext to drag out the conclusion of an agreement.

How many times did the West reproach us because the Soviet Union submitted its proposals in Reykjavik in the form of a package. Now the United States is creating its own package. Voices can be heard in NATO and in the United States itself that Euromissiles should be tied to conventional arms and, most recently, even with chemical weapons.

[Dardykin/Shalnev] As a matter of fact, one of the documents of the Foreign Ministers Committee session dealt with chemical weapons. Why was that?

[Gorinovich] Every opportunity exists now to conclude an international convention banning chemical weapons, maybe even this year. The sides' positions have come substantially closer. The time has come when it is important to avoid any additional difficulties in completing this work. The special statement by the Foreign Ministers Committee says specifically what is meant and what are the steps we are warning against. These steps include primarily plans for the production of binary or multiple-component chemical weapons. In other words, it is important to show restraint to make this year the year of the start of chemical disarmament.

BERLIN WARSAW PACT MEETING SET FOR 'END OF MAY'

LD281740 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- In accordance with an arrangement made, a regular meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states is to be held in Berlin at the end of May 1987.

PYADYSHEV FOREIGN MINISTRY NEWS CONFERENCE 28 APR

Arms Proposals

LD281404 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- "Moscow is following with attention the debate at NATO's leading circles of the Soviet initiatives on medium-range and shorter-range missiles.

"The talks between the prime ministers of France and Britain have become a noticeable feature in the European political landscape following Reykjavik," Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Boris Pyadyshev told a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists here today.

The USSR, he said, did not fail to notice actions and statements negatively assessing the Soviet proposals and statements of a positive character.

In this connection, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman drew attention to George Shultz' interview shown in Western Europe the other day in which the U.S. secretary of state dwelt on the issue of how the implementation of the Soviet proposals would affect the security of NATO countries.

"One cannot but agree with a number of remarks made by the secretary of state," Pyadyshev said. He drew attention, in particular, to Shultz' remark on the reduction of Soviet medium-range missiles the elimination of which the NATO countries had sought and against which, according to the U.S. secretary of state, the deployment of American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles had been undertaken.

Quoting Shultz as saying that caution was necessary but that the West should not be afraid of saying "yes" to its own proposal, the Soviet spokesman said:

"One can only agree with that. One should also agree with the secretary's remark on shorter-range missiles which the Soviet side suggested eliminating."

Pyadyshev quoted the secretary of state as expressing serious doubts that the offered option could weaken NATO militarily, while the agreement on medium-range missiles would undermine NATO's doctrine of flexible response.

The USSR was not going to interfere in NATO's internal affairs or analyze relations between the U.S. and its Western European partners, the Soviet spokesman said. "But one cannot but mention the fact that the secretary of state's considerations are well-considered and even sensible.

"The thoughts go in the correct direction. It seems that the discussions during the latest Soviet-American talks in Moscow had not been in vain."

ABM Treaty

LD281449 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow, 28 Apr (TASS) -- USSR Foreign Ministry Spokesman Boris Pyadyshev said that the Soviet draft treaty on scrapping medium-range missiles in Europe with its appendices, takes account of the U.S. draft previously presented, including the shortcomings it contains. He spoke here today at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists.

The USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the Soviet draft takes as its starting point the need to foreclose possible channels for circumventing the treaty under preparation, something that is effectively not excluded by the U.S. draft, permitting as it does, for instance, the possibility of converting U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe into other nuclear weapons. Under the Soviet draft, the scrapping of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles should be effected stage by stage, with each side scrapping a correspondingly equal percentage of its missiles at each stage. The development [sozdaniye] of new types of medium-range missiles would also be banned.

The Soviet draft forms a good basis for an early elaboration of a mutually-accepted accord, one that could represent the first step on the road to freeing Europe entirely of nuclear weapons, and an important measure aimed at the destruction of nuclear weapons throughout the world. This, said B. Pyadyshev, is a concrete embodiment of the accords reached at the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik.

He went on to point out that reports have recently appeared in the U.S. press concerning statements by Paul Nitze, in which reference is made to the Soviet stance on strengthening the system of the ABM Treaty, as presented to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Moscow. In connection with this, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman gave a reminder that in Moscow, the Soviet side submitted a proposal on drafting "key positions" which would include a fundamental accord on strengthening the system of the ABM Treaty, envisaging a mutual pledge by the sides not to withdraw from the treaty for a period of 10 years, while strictly observing it.

The Soviet side also expressed the consideration that it might be possible to make use of the examination of the matter at the session of the Geneva consultative commission this year in order to reinforce understanding of the issue of strengthening the ABM Treaty system. Moreover, it might be possible to hold this session at a higher level than usual -- for instance, at the level of defense ministers or their deputies.

As Nitze has reported, the U.S. side has taken note of the Soviet proposals, and they are being studied in Washington, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

'Military Pressure' on DRA

LD281426 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1345 GMT 28 Apr 87

["Spokesman of USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Armed Pressure on Afghanistan" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Apr (TASS) -- The Afghan people are celebrating the 9th anniversary of the national democratic revolution under conditions of the successful implementation of the policy line directed at national reconciliation, Boris Pyadyshev, chief of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said at a briefing here today. It is a complex process, and it is opposed by forces against consolidating peace and establishing calm on Afghan soil. It is regretful, the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman said, that among these forces the Pakistani regime has recently been stepping up its activity. Islamabad is not only not putting an end to but is even stepping up measures of military pressure on Afghanistan and expanding operations by sending bandit groups and armaments there. The shelling of Afghan territory is becoming regular, and so are incursions by regular Pakistani Army units. Measures are being taken to cover them from the air, using missiles -- "Stingers" -- and others.

Pakistani aircraft flying over their own territory at a distance of 3 to 5 km from the border are using missiles to strike airborne targets over Afghan territory. Not long ago, an unexploded U.S.-made "Sidewinder" missile was discovered near Khowst, 21 km from state border of the DRA.

A group of foreign correspondents accredited in Moscow are flying to Kabul where this material evidence of violations of DRA airspace by the Pakistani Air Force will be shown to them.

The Pakistani authorities are undertaking actions that mark a new stage in escalating armed pressure on Afghanistan. They should become aware of the responsibility they are taking upon themselves, the representative of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry said in conclusion.

CEMA-EEC Relations

LD281348 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 28 (TASS) -- "The Soviet Union is for the establishment of business relations with the European Economic Community (EEC)", stated Boris Pyadyshev, a spokesman for the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, speaking at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists today.

"Our opinion is", he said, "that that would contribute to improving mutual understanding, to building confidence, and to strengthening European security, including economic one". [sentence as received]

"At present the question of formalizing official relations between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and the EEC through signing a joint declaration is in the stage of being coordinated by the sides at experts' level. We would like to hope that the coordination process will end in the near future in a mutual accord".

"The Soviet Union and other CMEA member-countries have expressed readiness to establish official relations with European communities on a bilateral basis sumultaneously with the establishment of official relations between CMEA and EEC", the spokesman emphasised.

FOREIGN MINISTRY RESPONDS TO HOWE REMARKS ON ASIA

LD281407 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1320 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow, 28 Apr (TASS) -- During a trip, which has now ended, around the countries of the Asian and Pacific region, Geoffrey Howe, British foreign and commonwealth secretary, made several statements giving a distorted picture of the policy of the USSR in this part of the world. In this connection a representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry, speaking at a briefing today for Soviet and foreign journalists, made the following statement:

The utterances of the British Ministry [as received] are surprising, in that they were made soon after the Soviet-British summit talks in Moscow in March-April [as received], during which the Soviet approach was explained in detail to G. Howe. In these circumstances it is difficult to explain away the British minister's reference to the Moscow talks and his appraisals of them, which are at variance with the real state of affairs, as "forgetfulness" or "lack of understanding."

In a series of initiatives Mikhail Gorbachev expounded in Vladivostok, the Soviet Union is decisively pursuing a course toward improving the situation in the Asia-Pacific region. The USSR is prepared to support constructive initiatives aimed at achieving sensible solutions to existing problems in Southeast Asia, and to render assistance in the search for a political settlement of the Cambodian situation. The recent visit of USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to countries in the region revealed quite manifestly the growing mood in favor of the most rapid achievement of a mutually acceptable outcome to the Cambodian question."

The USSR has frequently confirmed its readiness to take part alongside other permanent members states of the UN Security Council, in guaranteeing accords that may be achieved between groups of countries in this region of the world. The countries of this region regarded the issues Mikhail Gorbachev submitted in Vladivostok with great interest, and did not see in them the "dangers" to which the British minister referred.

The USSR, as opposed to certain other powers, does not possess and does not intend to establish military bases in this part of the world, and it does not conduct naval exercises or maneuvers there. Such is the true state of affairs that Geoffrey Howe cannot but know about.

USSR ACADEMICIAN DISCUSSES CHERNOBYL EFFECTS

LD241927 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Vienna April 24 TASS -- The Soviet Union has applied enormous effort to eliminate consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident, academician Valeriy Legasov, first deputy director of the Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute, told a press conference at Vienna's United Nations office today.

Large-scale decontamination work had been carried out. Soil from areas of more than one million square metres had been removed and buried. 10 million square metres of the surface had been decontaminated, he said.

More than 13,000 new houses had been built for the evacuees.

360,000 people who might have been subjected to the external or internal effect of radiation noticeably exceeding background levels had undergone thorough medical checkups and were under constant observation, Legasov said.

No deviations had been recorded in the state of their health. Clean-up work was continuing within the thirty-kilometre zone.

"Radioactivity in Chernobyl is so far several times higher than the background level. Radioactivity released from contaminated soil along with flood waters did not exceed one per cent. Water in rivers remain clean," Legasov said.

The tomb of the stricken reactor was behaving calmly. Maximum temperature was not above 100 degrees centigrade and was constantly dropping. Air composition remained stable. The radiation field was decreasing in keeping with laws of radioactivity decay.

The development of safer reactors was started. International cooperation in this field was being established, he pointed out.

Twenty-eight people out of 237 stricken with radioactive sickness died. Seven people were classified as invalids, 65 fully recovered, and the rest were completing treatment, Legasov revealed.

No signs of radiation sickness had been found among civilians. Cancer incidence would increase by 1,000-2,000 cases within the next 50 years due to radiation exposure, according to medics.

This assessment applied to the USSR. The figures would be considerably lower for other countries. 300 million in the EEC countries would be exposed within the next fifty years as a result of the Chernoby accident to radiation 0.3 per cent higher than the yearly dose from background radiation in one year.

Despite the fact that the USSR had managed to diminish considerably the scope of the Chernobyl tragedy, Legasov said, its consequences remained extremely grave.

Additional efforts by the international community were required to increase the safety of all potentially dangerous technologies, especially nuclear and chemical ones.

The Soviet scientists stressed the International Atomic Energy Agency's role in this field and expressed the wish that the sphere of the agency's activity would also include technology.

PRAVDA INTERVIEWS IAEA'S BLIX ON CHERNOBYL

PM281411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 87 Second Edition p 6

[Interview with IAEA Director General Dr Hans Blix by PRAVDA special correspondents V. Gubarev and B. Dubrovin: "In the Mirror of Chernobyl. Conversation With IAEA Director General Dr. Hans Blix"]

[Text] Vienna, Apr [dateline as received] -- Question: When you first flew to Chernobyl in May, what were your feelings? What struck you most?

Answer: First I would like to stress that the main aim of our May visit was to obtain the maximum information about what had happened. When we actually landed in the area around the power station and talked with the staff engaged in eliminating the aftereffects of the accident and later when we flew around the station again, of course what struck us most of all was the emptiness. In the town and in the accident zone....

There were many rumors and conjectures in May, but we saw at Chernobyl that the situation was already under control at that time.

Question: You were at Chernobyl again in January. What were your impressions?

Answer: The main difference lay in the fact that the situation was returning to normal or, more accurately, was beginning to return to normal. Two reactors were already operating and many villages and settlements had been decontaminated. But of course not everything has returned to normal. There is still anxiety regarding the spring floods of course. There will be problems with crops, and much work will have to be done to prevent the appearance of cesium in future harvests. A great deal of attention must be paid to the people who were subjected to quite high levels of radiation.

I think that the accident at the Chernobyl AES is of great signficance for all humanity from the point of view of working out its attitude to nuclear power as a whole. Of course, it has to be said that the Chernobyl accident was very serious and its consequences are also very serious, but after this accident we now really know what an accident at a nuclear power station can be like and what must be done to localize it.

Since the Chernobyl accident people have been reading more about nuclear energy in general and writers and journalists have been writing more on this problem. Many people feel that they do not have enough information about nuclear energy to work out their attitude to it. This process taking place in everyone's mind is still not over. For example, information about hydroelectric power has already been deposited in people's minds and they have specific ideas about the possible consequences of an accident in such a power station. For example, the destruction of the dam. Of course, this is all very tragic, there may be loss of life, and it costs a huge amount of money, but people know about the possible consequences. The same goes for gas-fueled thermal power stations. People have grasped all this information and digested it, and they already know, for example, that there was a case in Mexico where several hundred people died in a gasholder explosion. People know, for example, that coal mines are very dangerous and that many miners die as a result of all kinds of accidents. But with regard to nuclear energy there is not the same established attitude as there is with regard to other industrial technologies. There are many open questions, including the effect of radiation on people and possible cancers. And therefore I consider it to be our direct duty to give people as much information as possible regarding nuclear technology and the risk associated with this technology. But if electric power is needed, a choice must be made: produce it either via nuclear energy sources or by consuming traditional ones. Which methods should be used to combat the consequences of nuclear and nonnuclear technology? Which is better and which is worse?

Question: What is your personal opinion?

Answer: I am increasingly coming to believe that nuclear technology is better, but millions of people disagree with me. There are many people in the world who are even frigthened of an ordinary flight in an airplane. I am not going to criticize them because I fully understand that people have different mentalities. They are frightened but they fly because they understand that the risk involved in flying is an acceptable one. In this case I would like to draw a parallel between this example and nuclear energy. There is of course a great deal that excites people's minds when they are talking and thinking about nuclear energy. I ask just one thing: Let us act rationally. We must improve the safety of nuclear power stations. I think that it will be very difficult for nuclear technology to survive if similar accidents take place.

Question: Many specialists are convinced that nuclear technology is safer than aviation. It was always traditional for it to have a safety margin of an order of magnitude two or three times greater than that of other technologies. But the specialists spent so much time and effort persuading public opinion of the safety of nuclear energy that they themselves came to believe it. Chernobyl and the accidents at nuclear power stations in the United States and Western Europe had a sobering effect on many people, and showed on the other hand how ill-informed the public at large is. Correct?

Answer: The Chernobyl accident showed that people should find out more about this problem. Ordinary people previously showed no particular interest in nuclear energy.

Question: A year has passed since the accident. How do you rate the work of our specialists?

Answer: On the one hand the cause of the accident was what we regard as quite incredible errors by the AES operators. But on the other hand, once the accident happened, the Soviet specialists working to eliminate the aftereffects demonstrated exceptional skill and capabilities. Of course, it is above all necessary to note the heroic actions of the firemen, many of whom sacrificed their lives. At the next stage the advantages of a state with centralized economic planning came into play. The fact that you were able in such a very short time to assemble all the intellectual and material resources and all the organizations involved in this problem speaks for itself. I cannot say I support centralized planning in all situations, but in this case it demonstrated its advantages.

Question: In your opinion, how will the international initiatives the USSR put forward in this sphere develop?

Answer: Of course each state is primarily responsible to its citizens at a national level for ensuring the safety of its nuclear installations. But the Chernobyl accident showed that the problem of the safety of nuclear power is an international one. Two conclusions suggest themselves. First of all we see an urgent need for the widest possible exchange of information in the sphere of nuclear safety between countries. We have already been working in this direction for many years. This is one of the IAEA's tasks. Chernobyl once again underlined the importance of exchanging information. The second conclusion is this: At the present time it is essential to have international safety standards that would be adopted as a basis by all states developing nuclear energy. The adoption of such international standards is of course only half the task. The creation of an international body with the right to visit nuclear installations in various countries and see how national standards meet the internationally adopted ones and whether they accord with them is no less important.

Question: Do you think that through common efforts it will be possible to overcome the negative attitude of some of the public to nuclear energy?

Answer: The category of people opposed to nuclear energy includes many who genuinely hate it and see no alternative but to fight it. The majority of people who support nuclear energy do not love it either, or cannot be said to love it. They simply see no alternatives and therefore support it. I love nuclear energy no more than I love a tractor, for example, but if we look at the problem of preserving the environment then we cannot avoid the conclusion that it is not because of nuclear energy that forests are dying, many lakes are becoming dead, and a greenhouse effect is being created in the atmosphere.

I think that at present the world has run into three very serious problems, if they can be grouped together in this way. The first is ecological. The second is the threat of nuclear war. The third is the development and overpopulation of the "Third World." From the point of view of the environment nuclear energy is safer. It cannot be said that there are no problems here, but the nuclear power industry has far more advantages over the conventional power industry, of course. Many opponents of nuclear energy belong to the so-called "Green" movement -- champions of the protection of the environment. But I, for instance, am optimistic about nuclear power because I am also fighting to preserve the environment.

I would like to note that after the Chernobyl accident a new thinking appeared. Therefore I think: The more truthful information there is, the better it will be for everyone. For the only way to counter false information is to announce the truth.

It must be clearly understood: The main threat to the planet is not from the 400 nuclear power stations in operation throughout the world but from the 50,000 nuclear warheads.

REAGAN SPEAKS ON ARMS DEAL, MISSILE PROPOSAL

LD291138 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Washington April 29 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan Tuesday granted an interview to a group of American correspondents.

Speaking of arms shipments to Iran, which have triggered off a resounding political scandal in the United States, he stuck to his earlier stand contradicting the generally known fact that by supplying weapons to Iran, the United States directly interfered in the Iran-Iraq war with the aim of stoking up that bloody conflict.

Reagan claimed that the purpose of the arms deliveries was merely "to establish that contact and see if we could not get a basis for a better relationship between our two countries."

Part of the proceeds from the secret arms sales to Iran were funneled as military aid to anti-Nicaraguan contras at a time when that was banned by the U.S. law.

The President in his interview again denied any knowledge of the diversion of funds to the contras.

Asked about the extent to which he shared the view expressed by Secretary of State George Shultz upon his return from Moscow that the United States should take the Soviet Union at face value when it said it was talking seriously about arms control because it wanted a less threatening and less nuclear world, the President replied the U.S. was prepared to conduct negotiations with the USSR.

But he added in a most fuzzy way right after that "that doesn't mean that you don't insist on verification and the safeguards that we must have in such an agreement or treaty" or "that you're going to roll over and just give into something without protecting yourself."

Asked about the problem of a "Warsaw Pact conventional force advantage over NATO" in the event of an agreement with the Soviet Union on both medium-range and shorter-range missiles, Reagan said a complete "Denuclearization of Europe," or the scrapping of all nuclear weapons there, was not at issue.

"We're in touch with our allies in NATO," he said, but one should remember that even if a deal on such missiles was made, "There are still thousands of warheads left in nuclear weapons on our part -- airborne tactical-type weapons and so forth."

Reagan was also asked about his view on the causes behind a situation where one could see in the American newspapers day to day a society producing rogues, drug addicts, television evangelists swapping charges on amoral conduct, and even prominent individuals within his administration having been accused of wrongdoing.

In reply the President said the causes of that condition of American society were in cynicism, especially among the young, and in "value-free education" in the country that did not teach what was right and what was wrong.

U.S. DOLLAR STILL FALLING DUE TO 'UNFAIR PLAY'

LD282131 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

The dollar fever continues on the world money markets. The dollar rate dropped to the lowest level against the Japanese yen on Monday. The dollar onslaught on other West European currencies is intensified.

The fall in the dollar rate is undoubtedly influenced by the instability of the U.S. economy, by the rapid growth of the U.S. trade deficit, by the United States being turned into the biggest debtor in the world.

But the ills of the dollar are also a result of Washington's unfair play with regard to its partners. At the recent conferences in Paris and Washington the U.S. representatives swore to take measures to stabilise the dollar. But no sooner had the participants in the conferences gone home than the Washington administration resumed the practices of lowering the dollar rate. Speaking at the annual meeting of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce on Monday, the President of the United States described the devaluation of the dollar as an effective means of reducing the U.S. trade deficit. By all indications, the statement of the President of the United States whipped up the present dollar fever still more. What does Washington care for the fact that this egoistic stand adversely affects other countries, above all Washington's closest allies.

By lowering the dollar rate the United States would like to enhance the competitiveness of its goods in the world markets, to lessen the competitiveness of the goods of its rivals and to weaken their economic positions, while about it. Accusing the United States of "dollar imperialism," the West German "DER SPIEGEL" wrote that taking advantage of the position of the dollar as the main reserve currency of the West, the United States has turned it into a multi-purpose weapon of its policy.

Washington's dollar aggression has become a check on Japan's export and on the development of its economy. Five leading economic institutions of the FRG explained the slowing down of the growth of industrial output in West European countries in the first months of 1987 by the lowering of their export since the autumn of last year under the impact of the fluctuations in the dollar rate. The dollar is eroding the economy of developing countries.

Yet the main thing which was sought to be achieved by the depreciation of the dollar rate, a marked improvement of the United States foreign trade position, has not yet been achieved. The bitter awakening of the United States, as THE WASHINGTON POST put it, was caused by the realisation of the fact that the dollar blackmail is unable to arrest the erosion of the U.S. positions in the world economy, the economic vulnerability of the USA without precedents since the great depression, the vulnerability which has fundamental reasons. The United States pays for the militaristic intoxication of the present administration with huge budgetary deficit due to which there is a lack of funds for the modernization of industry. Because of this the United States spends less on civilian research than its main competitors, Japan and the FRG, and lags behind those countries for the rate of growth of the productivity of labour. The United States lost the positions of the leading exporter in the world. Its position also worsened in the trade in science intensive products, in the development of the latest technology, in the education system.

Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board Paul Volcker warns that with the U.S. economy being so unstable, the current risky line of the U.S. Administration at the depreciation of the dollar rate might cause a flare-up of inflation, a new recession of production in the USA and a world economic crisis.

The United States lives beyond its means and it is time it reduced its expenditures, above all, the military expenditures. Washington is given this advice by American economists and economists of other countries, but they in Washington stubbornly refuse to heed this advice. They rely on unfair play.

'EVAPORATING' MARINE SPY CASE ANALYZED

LD282212 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- TASS news analyst Viktor Ponomarev writes:

There are no proofs of the "espionage penetration by the Soviets' of the building of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. The Western press reports say that the Naval Investigative Service arrives at such a paradoxical conclusion. The service's first major "case" involving spying is evaporating.

And there were such keen dreams to block by a Marine's platoon not only the prospects for further talks on disarmament in Europe, but even the summit contacts. It was not accidental that the uproar about the "penetration" of the Embassy was started on the eve of George Shultz' visit to the Soviet Union. 44 guards from nine U.S. diplomatic representatives were recalled home. Noisy hypocritical speeches were made in the capitol. The U.S. press wrote that the country had been shocked at marines' "betrayal".

And then the case disintegrated. The sole "witness" who had been compelled by threats and guile to make "a statement to the investigatory bodies" reneged on his previous testimonies, the testimonies which, as Charles Carter, Corporal Bracy's lawyer, said, the investigation compelled him to sign. As a result the prosecution has no evidence at all. AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE reports from Washington that the government and Armed Forces representatives say it will not be easy to put the marines on trial. No attorney can be equal to this task, a high official of the Defence Department said. The naval investigative service is now accused of having bungled an important affair...

By inertia some leaders who hopelessly lagged behind the events continue repeating what has long since been refuted. They invent ever more "horror stories" as to how the Russians still went beyond the limit.

As they say in America: Tell it to the Marines...

OFFICIALS WELCOME U.S. DELEGATION AT SUPREME SOVIET

PM231459 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting at USSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] It gives us profound satisfaction to receive the most representative delegation of U.S. congressmen ever to visit our country, L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, declared as he greeted a delegation from the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress headed by House Speaker J. Wright 15 April at the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Concern for the survival of humanity has brought us together. Despite the sometimes fundamental difference in our views, he said, we all are aware of the value and importance of dialogue, of the vital need for an improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations and for the policies of both states to be directed toward mutual understanding rather than hostility.

J. Wright stated that the U.S. delegations had come to the USSR with the aim of seeking ways of preserving and consolidating peace. A number of members of the delegation fought in World War II and, like Soviet soldiers, were fighting against fascism. This spirit of joint struggle must be continued in today's conditions, in an endeavor to ensure a peaceful future for our children, the leader of the delegation remarked.

J. Wright went on to say: "We are tired of having to spend around 300 billion dollars a year on military expenditure. It is stupid to pile up debts and mortgage our grandchildren's and our great-grandchildren's resources in expenditure on weapons they will no longer need."

The speaker of the House of Representatives said that he welcomed the spirit of the new thinking now asserting itself in the USSR, the spirit of openness [otkrytost], publicity [glasnost], and the broadening of democracy. M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, convincingly demonstrated this in his speech in Prague -- as does the fact that three members of the U.S. delegation were given the opportunity to visit Chernobyl and receive exhaustive explanations on the spot.

During the conversation the sides discussed questions of bilateral Soviet-U.S. relations, arms limitation and disarmament, regional conflicts, and a number of other problems of international politics.

The congressmen's attention was directed to the fact that, on various pretexts and with various provisos, the present U.S. Administration invariably reacts negatively to constructive Soviet initiatives.

The following took part in the conversation on the Soviet side: A.E. Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet; USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies G.A. Arbatov, V.G. Afanasyev, S.F. Akhromeyev, N.N. Blokhin, Ye.P. Velikhov, V.V. Dementsev, G.A. Zhukov, V.V. Zagladin, Yu.A. Izrael, Ye.A. Isayev, N.D. Komarov, G.M. Korniyenko, S.A. Losev, N.I. Maslennikov, Ye.M. Primakov, R.Z. Sagdeyev,and S.V. Chervonenko; other officials.

Taking part on the American side were: Delegation members S. Boehlert, T. Downey, N. Dicks, L. Coughlin, T. Coelho, M. Leland, E. Markey, J. Moody, L. Aucoin, R. Regula, E. Torres, W. Watkins, T. Foley, C. Hubbard, J. Hammerschmidt, J. Howard, S. Hoyer, D. Cheney, J. Scheuer, and L. Aspin, and also the officials accompanying the delegation.

Wright on Soviet Sincerity

LD230751 Moscow TASS in English 0536 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Washington April 23 TASS -- Following the meeting with President Reagan at the White House on Wednesday, speaker of the House of Representatives James Wright told journalists that in his view the Soviet Union's proposal on shorter-range missiles in Europe provides evidence of the USSR's sincere desire to conclude an agreement on medium-range missiles.

James Wright said that to adopt the proposal on shorter-range missiles met the U.S. interests. The Soviet Union really strives to conclude an agreement on medium-range missiles before the term of office of the current administration expires, House Democratic Majority Deputy Leader Tony Coelho said in a CBS television interview.

Tony Cuelho, who was on an official visit to Moscow along with James Wright, has said that there is now a possibility of attaining such an accord which will make the world a safer place to live. He admitted that some representatives of right-wing circles in the United States would try to prevent the conclusion of such an agreement under the pretext of "displaying care" for security of the NATO member-countries.

YAKOVLEV, ARBATOV MEET 'BETTER WORLD' DELEGATION

PM281013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Spirit of Trust and Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] On 21 April A.N. Yakovlev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received a delegation from the "Society for a Better World" international organization headed by the society's chairman, R. Turner, president of Turner Broadcasting System.

During the talk the fundamentally new approaches by which the Soviet Union is guided in assessing the complex problems of today's interdependent world were set forth and the recent Soviet initiatives that clear the way to achieving large-scale accords on questions of limiting the arms race were explained. It was stressed that in order to solve the global problems currently facing all mankind, responsibility and solidarity from representatives of all countries -- large and small -- and from people who hold different positions and views, and active efforts on the part of international organizations and public movements are needed more than ever.

The delegation members showed great interest in the processes of restructuring the Soviet economy and the country's entire social and political life, and expressed their active support for the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at introducing cooperation and mutual trust into international relations.

Academician G.A. Arbatov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the talk, which was held in a friendly atmosphere.

COLLECTION OF GORBACHEV WORKS PUBLISHED IN U.S.

LD282219 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] "Toward a Better World" is the title of a collection of works by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev that has been brought out by the U.S. publishing house Richardson and Pearman. The latest, seventh issue of the magazine KOMMUNIST opens with the words for U.S. readers Comrade Gorbachev prepared especially for this book. We have to hurry to save ourselves, our children and our descendants from anxieties and threats, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee writes. In restructuring in our country we are changing our political thought, renewing it with the realities of the missile, nuclear, space, and computer age. We expect the same from everyone else, and from you Americans, too.

DENG XIAOPING CITED ON STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

LD282204 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing April 28 TASS -- The Liaowang Magazine has published remarks by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), on the state of affairs in the country.

"Considerable economic results have been achieved in China", he said. "The population's living standard gradually rises. At the same time, there have also appeared some negative factors which, in particular, led to student action at the end of last year".

"The unhealthy phenomena affected, mainly, the sphere of theory, ideology, and culture. The struggle against the 'bourgeois liberalisation' ideological current was waged in an insufficiently persistent way".

"Despite repeated warnings", Deng Xiaoping said, "the CPC leadership manifested powerlessness in its practical work at a certain stage."

"However, the party ultimately coped with the problems", he emphasized.

Touching upon the 'instigatory activities' by part of Chinese intellectuals among students, the chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Committee stated that those elements "virtually come out against the socialist system, for boureois liberalisation".

"Historical experience indicates that China cannot take a capitalist road".

"Otherwise, there would appear a new class of exploiters while the majority of the billion-strong population of the country would exist on the verge of poverty".

"A special role," the Chinese leader pointed out, "belongs to the Communist Party, without the guidance of which it is impossible to build 'socialism with Chinese specifics' in the PRC."

"In order to carry out socialist construction and to effect transformations, China needs peace on an international plane, and is in need of an atmosphere of stability and unity inside the country".

"Following the widening of contacts with the rest of the world", he pointed out, "there inevitably arises the problem of a political structure reform the purpose of which is to ensure political stability".

He said that this question would be brought up for consideration at the CPC's 13th Congress the convocation of which is scheduled for autumn.

Deng Xiaoping said that struggle against "bourgeois liberalisation" was intended for a period of 50-70 years, for as long as the "four modernisations" would be carried out.

JAPAN TO PARTICIPATE IN SDI DESPITE TARIFFS

OW220039 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1115 GMT 21 Apr 87

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] In connection with the U.S. decision to implement a 100 percent tariff on some Japanese imports, a new blow could be delivered to Japan in the near future, this time from the United Kingdom. The Margaret Thatcher government will be looking at the question of introducing trade sanctions aganst Japan later this week, reports the DAILY TELEGRAPH today.

According to the newspaper, the so-called London problem will be discussed on Thursday during the U.K. Cabinet meeting, which will be addressed by representatives of the Ministry of Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The object of the planned sanctions is to force Japan to open its markets wider to British goods, and to create a more conducive climate for the activities of British firms in that country.

This new anti-Japanese demarche -- this blow from the UK -- is being prepared within the framework of a massive and, by all accounts, coordinated attack by Western countries on their Far East partner.

Continuing with this coarse line of pressuring Tokyo, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, demanded from Japan an introduction of limitations on trade with the Soviet Union. So it has come to this.

At a meeting today in Washington with Shintaro Abe, chairman of the LDP [Liberal Democratic Party] Executive Council, who had arrived in Washington as a special envoy for the Prime Minister, the Pentagon chief expressed grave concern with the export of Japanese machinery to the USSR. Weinberger even stooped to such a level as to maintain that such trade operations threaten the interests of U.S. security. At the same time, he announced that, in the U.S. Congress and the Administration, the attitude to Japan is becoming more severe.

What amazes me is this: Despite all these moves, insulting threats, and coarse pressure, the Japanese, strange as it may seem, are continuing to fulfill all Washington's demands in relations to join in the SDI program.

As recently as this morning, news was heard in Tokyo that agreement on this could be signed as early as the end of this month, during the visit of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to Washington. This was reported this morning by KYODO, citing well-informed sources.

Makoto Watanabe, the special representative of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is now in Washington, told a KYODO journalist that there are no longer important differences between Tokyo and Washington on conditions for Japanese participation in the SDI. As was reported earlier, Washington shows great interest in Japanese research in laser and computer technology, which can be used in the manufacture of space arms.

U.S. 'ATTEMPTS TO TORPEDO' DRA RECONCILIATION

PM290901 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Apr 87 First Edition p 5

[A. Mozgovoy report: "The United States Attempts to Torpedo the Process of National Reconciliation in Afghanistan"]

[Text] U.S. Senator Gordon Humprhey who is heading the "working group on Afghanistan" in Congress, recently visited Kabul. It would seem that an overseas visitor concerning himself with the problems of Afghanistan should first of all seek meetings with representatives of the republic's government. But he showed no such interest. He also categorically refused to see Afghan journalists.

Why then did Humphrey come to Kabul? Perhaps to see the sights of the Afghan capital? Not at all. The senator spent the entire time within the walls of the U.S. Embassy, where a series of meetings with diplomats from NATO countries, and also from Pakistan and Iran, were held. The substance of their talks is shrouded in secrecy. Certain conclusions, however, can be drawn as to the character of the conversations from reading Humphrey's statements at one of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries' camps on Pakistani territory, where he went after his visit to the DRA.

In his words, Afghanistan is "threatening" Pakistan. That is why the senator advocated the expansion of U.S. military aid to Islamabad and the dushmans. He effectively called for an extension of the undeclared war against the DRA. By all accounts this is precisely what he discussed at the meetings in the U.S. Embassy in Kabul.

The national reconciliation policy proclaimed at the PDPA Central Comittee December Plenum is now being implemented in Afghanistan. This policy has the support of all sections of the population and evokes a positive international response. Nationwide dialogue is gradually being established. Representatives of various political forces are taking part in it.

Thus a real possibility of establishing long-awaited peace and calm on Afghan soil has finally emerged. This would undoubtedly meet the interests not only of the DRA people but of all sincerely interested in relaxing tension and eliminating existing conflict situations.

But the progress of national reconciliation in Afghanistan is encountering difficulties. "There has still been no radical breakthrough in the situation, which has been developing over 8 years," PDPA Central Committee General Secretary Najib observes. Mainly because the positive processes run into bitter resistance from imperialism and reaction. Interference from outside continues and at times takes on an even more dangerous character. More and more consignments of arms, including the most sophisticated types, are being supplied to the bandits: for example, U.S. "Stinger" antiaircraft missiles. It is no accident that Senator G. Humphrey showers praise on their "high effectiveness." Washington recently announced the transfer of an extra 600 such missiles to the dushmans.

More than 100 sabotage centers have been set up on Pakistani territory, where instructors from NATO countries teach terrorists methods of killing. They are then sent to Afghanistan. The bandits organize, blow up, and set fire to buildings, shoot down civilian aircraft, and try by means of harsh reprisals to intimidate those who favor reconciliation. On some days the number of bombardments of population centers and military garrisons is close to 40.

BAKHTAR reports that "counterrevolutionary gangs have rocketed villages in the Gereshk district of Helmand Province. As a result 15 people, including women and children, were killed."

To further aggravate the situation, the counterrevolutionaries' patrons are urging them to commit criminal acts against Soviet territory. On 8 March this year the Soviet border settlement of Pyandzh was fired on, and on the night of 8-9 April a group of dushmans violated the Soviet border and attacked a border guard detail. The bandits were beaten back. They fled after sustaining heavy losses. In this regard the 18 April TASS statement stresses that all necessary measures will be taken on the Soviet side to curtail any infringements on the inviolability of the USSR borders and that anyone resorting to similar provocations while continuing armed interference in DRA affairs will bear full responsibility for the consequences.

The position of the Pakistani authorities is particularly surprising in the situation which is developing. Speeches are often heard from Islamabad on the desire for a settlement around Afghanistan by political means. Meanwhile it is precisely Pakistan which is the main base of aggession against the DRA. The Pakistani ruling circles not only pander to the dushmans but also take actions themselves which can only be regarded as piratical.

One wonders how all this accords with Islamabad's peace-loving declarations. Not at all, of course. It was for good reason that Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, in a burst of frankness at the opening of a routine session of the Pakistani parliament, called the war being waged against Afghanistan "Pakistan's war and the Free World's war." So that's it!

But attempts to undermine the policy of national reconciliation in Afghanistan and frustrate the achievement of a reliable political settlement are doomed to failure. This is guaranteed by the Afghan people's determination to establish lasting peace in their land, the DRA Government's consistent line, and the Soviet Union's firm support for the friendly neighboring country.

DRA SAYS PAKISTAN BLOCKS RETURN OF REFUGEES

LD272340 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] New York April 27 TASS -- The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has called the attention of the world community to the continuation by the Pakistani authorities of their attempts to block the return home of the Afghans living in Pakistan with the help of illegal and inhuman methods.

A letter went by Shah Mohammad Dost, permanent ambassador of Afghanistan at the U.N., to the U.N. secretary general emphasized that Pakistan must stop putting up obstacles on the way of those Afghan who wished to return home. We are sure that it would make a positive impact on the Geneva talks and on the normalization of the situation in the region, the letter pointed out.

The letter pointed out that the Afghans living in Pakistan had welcomed the call of the Afghan Government for national reconciliation, as well as general amnesty and the giving to them of further chances after returning.

As a result of these and other positive developments in the country 53,000 Afghans have returned home by today. They, witnesses of the cruel treatment of Afghans on the part of Pakistani authorities, tell about the life in camps for detained persons which is full of suffering and humiliation, about the way they managed to escape, about the desire to return home of those Afghans who are still in Pakistan.

The letter was circulated today as a document of the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council.

IZVESTIYA CITES YERMIN-NAJIBULLAH MEETING

PM281649 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] Kabul, 26 Apr -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Deputy L.B. Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, which is here at the invitation of the DRA Revolutionary Council, was received today by Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee.

Contacts between our two countries are becoming increasingly active and fruitful, Najib said during the talks.

On the situation in the DRA, he pointed out that the policy of national reconciliation is the people's policy. The party did not invent reconciliation, it merely formulated and reflected what people were thinking and what they wanted. Tremendous organizational work has been carried out. The meaning of the national reconciliation documents is being explained. Some 1,600 extraordinary national reconciliation commissions are now functioning in the country. Those working on them include more than 3,000 former opponents of people's power and former refugees.

In the economic sphere, Najib pointed out, the first year of the 5-year plan ended successfully. The policy of cooperation with private employers has begun to be implemented.

The head of the Soviet delegation voiced gratitude for the cordial welcome given the Supreme Soviet delegation and conveyed congratulations on the 9th anniversary of the April Revolution.

P.P. Mozhayev, USSR ambassador to the DRA, was present at the meeting.

A session of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium was held in Kabul today in which members of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation participated. H.M. Chamkani described the activities of the Revolutionary Council and its Presidium, and the policy of national reconciliation being pursued in Afghanistan.

The head of the Soviet delegation briefed those assembled on the progress of the USSR Supreme Soviet's work in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

SHEVARDNADZE TALKS WITH NEW SRV AMBASSADOR

PM281023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Envoy Received"]

[Text] On 25 April E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, received Nguyen Manh Cam, SRV ambassador to the USSR, in connection with his forthcoming presentation of his credentials.

A conversation which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere took place.

ARISTOV HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE AT ESCAP SESSION

LD280950 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Bangkok April 28 TASS -- "Attending the 43rd jubilee session of the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), which is drawing to a close in the capital of Thailand, we have come to see for ourselves once again a broad response aroused by the initiatives proposed in Vladivostok and by the Delhi Declaration among the developing countries of the region," Boris Aristov, minister of foreign trade of the USSR, who leads a Soviet delegation, has said at a press conference here.

"Most delegates from 47 countries emphasized in their speeches at the session that the Asian-Pacific region should become a zone of stability and peace, a zone free from nuclear weapons".

"When discussing economic issues at the session," the minister pointed out, "the delegates showed a great interest in widening trade and business cooperation with the Soviet Union. The issues were also raised at meetings with the foreign and trade ministers and with the leaders of the business and financial circles of Thailand".

"The two sides emphasized the existence of prospects for a considerable increase in the volume of reciprocal trade on condition that business contacts become more balanced and a search is launched for both new export commodities and new forms of economic cooperation".

"We exchanged views not only on foreign trade problems but also on possibilities for setting up a bilateral commission for economic cooperation as well as joint-venture enterprises and joint-stock companies," Boris Aristov said.

The leader of the Soviet delegation emphasized that the forthcoming first official visit to the USSR by Siddhi Savetsila, Thailand's minister of foreign affairs, to be accompanied by a large group of prominent businessmen of the country, might become a considerable step on the way to broader trade-and-economic and political relations between the two countries.

"We are confident," the minister said in conclusion, "that in the coming years the Soviet Union's trade-and-economic relations with the countries of Asia and the Pacific Ocean area will develop at a rapid pace."

BULGARIA'S ATANASOV ARRIVES FOR VISIT 27 APR

PM281709 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] G. Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, arrived in Moscow 27 April on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

G. Atanasov and his wife were warmly greeted at the Vnukovo Airport by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and his wife; and N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Participating in the greeting were V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.S. Smirtyukov, administrator of the USSR Council of Ministers; O.G. Anfimov, Yu.M. Volmer, V.A. Dinkov, and V.G. Chirskov, USSR ministers; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade; V.P. Loginov, USSR deputy foreign minster; R.P. Fedorov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department; L.I. Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria; and other officials.

The welcoming party included G. Pankov, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

The state flags of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union had been raised at the airport, and an honor guard of Moscow Garrison troops was lined up on the runway. A band played the two countries' national anthems.

N.I. Ryzhkov and G. Atanasov inspected the Soviet servicemen.

The welcoming ceremony ended with a march-past by the honor guard.

The two countries' state flags and welcoming banners decorated the streets and squares of the capital through which the motorcade accompanied by a motorcycle escort passed.

Meets With Gorbachev

LD281457 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Georgi Atanasov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. They discussed questions of domestic life, raising the effectiveness of Soviet-Bulgarian economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

Speaking of the present restructuring in the Soviet Union Mikhail Gorbachev noted that the party had seen its necessity and outlined concrete ways of attaining the set tasks. Today the restructuring has become a cause of the entire people. And this is the best guarantee that it will be carried out to the end. While pressing for the acceleration of social and economic development the party pays special attention to science. The material base of science is being consolidated and the forms and methods of links between science and production are being transformed.

The training of personnel capable of advancing scientific and technological progress has been changed. Priority is also being given to machine-building. The attainment of a higher level by machine-building will help impart the necessary dynamics to the development of all other branches of the country's economy and also open up new possibilities for deepening socialist economic integration.

Georgi Atanasov stressed that Bulgaria's Communists and working people are following with tremendous interest the process of restructuring in the Soviet Union and have deep faith in its fulfillment. The successes of the Soviet friends along this road create favourable conditions also for the implementation of the Bulgarian Communist Party's new strategic course directed at accelerating the development of the country's entire economy.

Turning to questions of economic cooperation Mikhail Gorbachev stressed the importance of developing co-production, direct ties between enterprises and research organisations of socialist countries. Difficulties and occasional mistakes are possible here. But this is a new field for socialist countries, a challenging but promising one. So there is no need to fear difficulties. The main thing is to search consistently and persistently for ways of solving the arising issues on the basis of mutual advantages and in a spirit of cooperation.

Bulgaria, Georgi Atanasov said, wants to implement without delay the accords on new forms of economic cooperation.

Mikhail Gorbachev wished the fraternal Bulgarian people big successes in solving its social and economic tasks and praised the efforts made in both countries to strengthen Soviet-Bulgarian relations.

The meeting passed in a heartfelt, comradely atmosphere.

Visits Mausoleum

LD281318 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1200 GMT 28 Apr 87

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Republic's Council of Ministers, who is in our country at the invitation of the Soviet Government on an official friendly visit, today laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum. He honored the memory of the leader of the world proletariat and founder of the world's first socialist state with a minute's silence. [video shows Atanasov, accompanied by Kamentsev, approaching mausoleum, adjusting wreath, and standing at attention]

A wreath was also laid at the grave of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall. The eminent guest paid tribute to the memory of the immortal feat of the Soviet soldiers. [video shows Atanasov, accompanied by Kamentsev, standing at attention at Unknown Soldier's grave]

Georgi Atanasov also laid a wreath at the memorial to Georgi Dimitrov, outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement and founder of the Bulgarian Communist Party. [video shows Atanasov, accompanied by Kamentsev and one unidentified, at foot of memorial, shot of Dimitrov statue]

Visits Cable Institute

LD282141 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Georgi Atanasov and the Bulgarian officials accompanying him visited the scientific-production association of the All-Union Research Institute of the cable industry. The guests were acquainted with the history of the enterprise and inspected the association's workshops and samples of the produce. A meeting with party-economic aktiv, workers, and office workers of the association followed their tour.

Meets With Ryzhkov

PM281405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 87 Second Edition pp 1, 4

[TASS Report: "Soviet-Bulgarian Talks"]

[Text] Talks took place 27 April in the Kremlin between Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Georgi Atanasov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is in the USSR on an official friendly visit.

In the course of a mutual exchange of information on the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress, Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov spoke of the work in restructuring all spheres of life in Soviet society, in accelerating the socioeconomic development of the Soviet Union, and in intensifying production on the basis of the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

Comrade Atanasov passed on information on the socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on the work being carried out by the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee to create the conditions and prerequisites for qualitative new growth in all spheres of the country's public life.

Satisfaction was expressed on both sides at the talks with the condition of Soviet-Bulgarian relations in all spheres. It was emphasized that the determinant significance for the further development of these relations is to be found in the accords achieved during the meeting and conversations between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Todor Zhivkov. It was resolved to continue to actively pursue a policy aimed at strengthening the fraternal friendship and comprehensive interaction between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria in the interests of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples as well as the entire socialist community.

The heads of government of the USSR and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria discussed topical problems of international politics. The great significance of the peace-loving foreign policy of the socialist community countries and of their initiatives aimed at ending the arms race, at preventing its transfer into outer space, at disarmament -- above all nuclear disarmament -- at ridding humanity of the threat of war, and at strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the entire world was stressed. The implementation of the Soviet program for eliminating nuclear arms by the end of the century and the creation of a comprehensive system of international security as proposed by the socialist countries would open up a way to the resolution of the fundamental problems on which mankind's survival depends.

The sides devoted much attention both to current and long-term issues of Soviet-Bulgarian economc and scientific-technical cooperation, and to the search for ways to increase its efficiency.

In connection with this, they examined in detail specific issues of intensifying specialization and more energetic implementation of new and progressive forms of productive and scientific-technological joint operations; developing direct ties between enterprises and associations, planning and design and scientific research organizations; and creating joint enterprises, especially in machine-building. It was stressed that the implementation of the long-term program for economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria for the period to the year 2000 is very important for the intensification of integrational ties between the two countries. Particular attention was devoted to the need for organizing work to elaborate a bilateral concept of economic and scientific-technical cooperation for 15-20 years.

There was discussion of practical steps being taken by the Soviet Union and Bulgaria in order to speed up the implementation of tasks ensuing from the comprehensive program for scientific-technological progress of the CEMA countries to the year 2000. In light of the accords reached at the meeting of leaders of the fraternal parties of the socialist CEMA member countries in Moscow last November, they examined such opportunities for increasing cooperation in the more rational utilization of material and energy resources. The talks passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Taking part in the talks were, from the Soviet side: Comrade Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; Comrade Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Grekov, USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Bulgaria; and other officials;

From the Bulgarian side:

Comrade Iliev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Comrade Zarev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; Comrade Pankov, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR; and other officials taking part in the visit.

Following the conclusion of the talks, an intergovernmental agreement was signed on the formation of an international Soviet-Bulgarian machine-building association on the basis of the Novokramatorsk machine-building works in the USSR, and the heavy machine-building works in the town of Radomir in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The agreement was signed by I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and K. Zarev.

The signing was attended by N.I. Ryzhkov, N.V. Talyzin, and other officials on the Soviet side and by G. Atanasov and officials accompanying him on the trip on the Bulgarian side.

Ryzhkov Speaks at Dinner

PM281421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "In A Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Excerpt] A dinner was given in the Great Kremlin Palace 27 April on behalf of the USSR Government in honor of G. Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and his wife.

Officials accompanying the Bulgarian Council of Ministers chairman on his trip also attended the dinner.

The Soviet side was represented by Comrades N.I. Ryzhkov and his wife; G.A. Aliyev; Ye.k. Ligachev; N.V. Talyzin; and V.A. Medvedev; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers; chairmen of USSR state committees; and other officials.

A speech was delivered at the dinner by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Speech by Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov [subhead]

We cordially welcome you, Comrade Atanasov, your wife, and all the Bulgarian comrades accompanying you, he said. We are glad to have this meeting, all the more so as it is your first official visit to the Soviet Union as head of the Bulgarian Government.

You have arrived in our country at a portentous time, a time of transformations in all spheres of social life -- transformations revolutionary in their content. All the new things Soviet people are currently experiencing are linked with restructuring and with the creative activity of the Leninist party aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

Our main aim is for the entire people -- the decisive force in our progress -- to join in the restructuring process and in the atmosphere of the bold and extensive development of socialist democracy. This was stressed with particular force by the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum. All our achievements -- whatever sphere we take -- depend first and foremost on people's activities, their vigor, enthusiasm, labor activeness, and their sense of their lofty social duty.

The role of the human factor is also exceptionally important in developing relations among the socialist countries. It is vividly seen through the great strength of socialist internationalism, which has become part and parcel of our peoples, and it lives in their profound interest in socialist successes both at home and for their friends. And what could be stronger than the fraternal feelings of friendship and sympathy the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples have for each other!

All this is a convincing reflection of the political basis of our unity, the strengthening of which is invariably the paramount concern of the two fraternal parties -- the CPSU and the BCP. It is also served by the present visit to the Soviet Union by the chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and by the Soviet-Bulgarian talks held today.

The CPSU, the BCP, and the other fraternal parties, occupying united ideological and political positions, formulate their tasks in socialist building with an eye to specific conditions in the countries in question. But one way or another, each of these tasks has a common purport -- more socialism and more scope for the extensive utilization of its advantages and the disclosure of its mighty potential.

Our countries' main efforts have been focused on implementing the program decisions of Soviet and Bulgarian Communists' highest forums for more than a year now. These decisions have also determined the development of Soviet-Bulgarian ties and the need to improve the qualitative level of mutual cooperation in all spheres. [paragraph continues]

And, as in relations with the other fraternal countries, the spotlight has been on the range of measures to deepen socialist economic integration, to utilize new and progressive forms of economic mutual ties, and to implement the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000.

The most principled questions of relations among socialist countries were, as is well known, at the center of attention of the working meetings of leaders of the CEMA countries' fraternal parties in Moscow last November. We made a high assessment of the contribution made by Bulgaria and its political leadership in working out and implementing a collective course of increasing collaboration among the socialist community countries and strengthening world socialism.

We have many good examples of such a course in specific practical affairs. Together with Bulgarian comrades we have begun to create joint Soviet-Bulgarian scientific production associations. The vivid experience of cooperation between the machine tool builders of Ivanovo and Sofia and of Moscow and Stara Zagora shows that direct production, scientific, and technical ties and the formation of international associations make it possible to utilize the large reserves for boosting reciprocal trade turnover, to accelerate and increase production of output required by the national economy, and to garner considerable savings of expenditure.

New tasks need to be solved in a new way. Our talks reflect a quest for such ways and a desire to make the joint work of hundreds of labor collectives in the Soviet Union and Bulgaria more effective and to deepen production sharing. The agreement signed today on the creation of yet another Soviet-Bulgarian international association in machine building and the agreement to establish a scientific production association to produce technological equipment for the microelectronics industry are examples of this. The prospects for Soviet-Bulgarian collaboration on these most important questions were defined by the bilateral Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation signed by Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and T. Zhivkov.

The active scientific and cultural ties, the direct cooperation and exchange of experience between Soviet and Bulgarian labor collectives, and the extensive contacts among people are increasingly becoming an everyday norm and bringing our peoples closer together. We are building a new life together and together are defending the cause of peace in the international arena.

There is no question in world politics, above all in the areas of ensuring the people's security and averting the threat of war, on which the Soviet Union and Bulgaria do not act jointly in the interests of maintaining and strengthening peace. Together with the other fraternal countries we make extensive use of the potential of the Warsaw Pact Organization and of bilateral contacts to coordinate our positions on current foreign policy problems and to work out joint initiatives and diplomatic steps. This close cooperation in the foreign policy sphere noticeably increases the effectiveness of our actions.

Thanks to their responsible and realistic approach to the problem of war and peace the socialist countries have won extensive recognition for their peace-loving proposals. A special place among these is occupied by the concept of a comprehensive international security system and the program for a nuclear-free world and the elimination of all types of mass destruction weaponry -- a program put into practice by the Soviet proposals at Reykjavik and developed in subsequent speeches by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. These initiatives have been perceived worldwide as the embodiment of our new political thinking and have opened a fundamentally new chapter in the struggle to eliminate the threat of nuclear catastrophe and to ensure mankind's survival.

The actual world situation requires that the United States and the other Western countries proceed in their policy on the basis of mankind's long-term interests, which have nothing to do with the dangerous course of nuclear deterrence, confrontation, and the use of force in international affairs.

Favorable opportunities for clearing the obstacles in the way of reducing the nuclear threat are offered by the recent Soviet proposals to eliminate medium-range and operational and tactical missiles and to work out "key provisions" for any future agreements on the questions of strategic offensive arms, ABM systems, and nuclear tests.

The holding of a meeting among the foreign ministers of the CSCE states and the adoption of a decision to start large-scale talks on radical reductions in tactical nuclear weapons, armed forces, and conventional arms would accord with the goals of real disarmament. We view the efforts to establish a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and the Bulgarian and Romanian initiative to create chemical weapons-free zones in this region to begin the general context of security on the continent.

As for the all-European process as a whole, we advocate its balanced advancement and the adoption at the concluding phase of the Vienna meeting of weighty accords across the entire spectrum of the Helsinki Final Act. The further development and deepening of the process of improving the situation in Europe will also be served by other initiatives by the socialist states, including Bulgaria's proposal to convene an ecological forum.

The jubilee year of Great October, which we have entered, is meant to be a year of decisive action for disarmament, detente, and the creation of a comprehensive system of international peace and security. We are convinced that it will be marked by new efforts on the part of the fraternal socialist countries and all peace-loving forces in the struggle to assert a new philosophy in international relations and the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence.

In conclusion, N.I. Ryzhkov wished the BCP, its Central Committee headed by Comrade T. Zhivkov, the Bulgarian Government, and all the fraternal country's working people new successes in socialist construction. He spoke in favor of the indissoluble alliance and eternal friendship between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples. [passage omitted]

Atanasov Views Issues

PM290925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Excerpts] A dinner was given in the Great Kremlin Palace 27 April on behalf of the USSR Government in honor of G. Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and his wife.

Officials accompanying the Bulgarian Council of Ministers chairman of his trip also attended the dinner.

The Soviet side was represented by Comrades N.I. Ryzhkov and his wife; G.A. Aliyev, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.V. Talyzin, and V.A. Medvedev; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees; and other officials.

A speech was delivered at the dinner by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. [passage omitted]

Comrade G. Atanasov's Speech [subhead]

We are deeply moved, he said, by your warm reception and cordial hospitality, the comradely feelings toward our party and our people, and the kind words expressed toward the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We sincerely thank you!

We are with you on Soviet soil in the year marking the 70th anniversary of Great October's victory. We can see that the revolution which began a new era in mankind's history is continuing today. It is continuing in the Soviet people's deeds and in their dynamic and creatively purposeful work to fulfill the program guidelines of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Bulgaria's Communists, and all our society, greeted the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum's guidelines on the thorough and all-around restructuring of Soviet society with keen interest and fervent approval. This plenum was marked by creative development of the inexhaustible Leninist theoretical legacy in new historical conditions, a Leninist approach, and faith in the people's creative forces.

It is common knowledge that the BCP viewed the January plenum as historic not only for the Soviet Union. The questions raised by Lenin's party at the present stage are of fundamental importance for socialism, peace, and social progress. Now, when the socialist community countries have entered a crucial stage in their development, we are working together with you on new problems and trying to creatively consider the specific features of the tasks we are resolving.

The 13th BCP Congress formulated a new strategic course for the further implementation of April's general line -- a course aimed at achieving qualitatively new growth in all spheres of society's life on the basis of the scientific and technical revolution. This is a strategy of restructuring, of a law-governed change in approaches and means of building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria. It is dictated by our party's understanding that a level has been reached in our development beyond which true progress can be achieved via comprehensive technological renewal and structural changes in the economy and the broad development of socialist democracy on the basis of the principles of self-management. We realize clearly that these are complex and difficult tasks, but we are confident that we have sufficient strength and potential to achieve the set goals.

We have already approved a package of documents which form the specific normative and organizational basis of our work in the next period. We have completed in broad outlines the creation of economic management groups in the structurally crucial national economic complexes. The measures we are implementing are comprehensive in character: They will enhance the role of the state as the owner and of the labor collective as the master of socialist property, create a new economic basis for deepening socialist democracy, and increase the interest of our country's millions of workers in highly efficient labor.

Of course, we link the attainment of the lofty goals we are setting for ourselves with consistent implementation of the course of all-around cooperation and rapprochement between Bulgaria and the USSR and with the further strengthening of fraternal Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. The meetings between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev opened up new prospects for the development of Bulgarian-Soviet relations. In accordance with present realities they assert a style of professionalism and efficiency in our joint work.

This is borne out by the practical measures we are taking to implement the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between Bulgaria and the USSR Through the Year 2000.

This is also borne out by the conversations we are currently holding and by our unanimity and readiness to promptly resolve all the questions that arise and to overcome the difficulties and bureaucratic obstacles in the way of the broad development of new and progressive forms of cooperation connected with the creation of joint associations and enterprises and with the development of direct production and other links. It is our deeply-held conviction that they outline the main way to accelerate and deepen integration processes between our countries, to fill them with ever richer content, and to attain a qualitatively new stage in Bulgarian-Soviet relations.

The accords on accelerating the integration processes and on the all-around progress of the socialist community states reached at the working meeting of the fraternal parties' leaders in Moscow last November are of exceptionally great importance for our country. We are well aware of our responsibility for the fulfillment of those accords, for the implementation of the comprehensive program of scientific and technical development, and for the qualitative restructuring of CEMA.

The international situation in which we are working is complex and tense. Reactionary imperialist circles in NATO, and above all the United States, are flagrantly disregarding mankind's aspirations and hopes for peace, intensifying the arms race, particularly with regard to nuclear arms, and striving to transfer it to space.

The preservation of peace and the saving of human civilization are a vitally important problem for all people. Thus our party and government wholly and fully support the active foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at easing international relations and creating an all all-embracing system of international peace and security. We regard the program of nuclear disarmament before the end of the century proposed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev as a vivid example of the new political thinking and of a responsible approach to world problems in the nuclear missile age.

The Reykjavik meeting was a significant political event. Life shows that there can and must be no going back on the positions reached in Reykjavik. The new Soviet proposals -- to conclude a separate agreement on the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, to begin talks on the reduction and complete elimination of operational and tactical missiles, and to formulate the "key provisions" of agreements on strategic offensive arms, ABM, and nuclear tests -- are solid material from which reliable security can be built not only for the European peoples but also for the whole world.

In present-day conditions the survival of all countries and peoples is interrelated. Joint efforts are needed to ensure peace and international security, achieve disarmament, and create a world without nuclear and chemical weapons or violence. The Vienna meeting of CSCE states can make a significant contribution in this respect.

In the name of the noble goals of peace and mutual understanding among the peoples, the Bulgarian Government actively participates in implementing the Warsaw Pact states' joint peace initiatives. We shall continue to make efforts to turn the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons and a region of good-neighborliness, mutually beneficial cooperation, lasting peace and security.

Our conversations have been businesslike and fruitful and have touched on a broad range of questions. We have exchanged valuable experience and outlined urgent practical tasks in the spirit of our parties' congress decisions on the restructuring of social life and achieving qualitatively new growth.

In conclusion, G. Atanasov wished Soviet Communists and all the Soviet land's working people new successes in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress' historic decisions in the glorious jubilee year of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The speeches by Comrades N.I. Ryzhkov and G. Atanasov were heard with attention and greeted with applause.

The dinner took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

JARUZELSKI'S 'SHORT, FRIENDLY' MOSCOW VISIT VIEWED

AU251631 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Apr 87 pp 1, 6

[Text] PAP, Moscow -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman, arrived in Moscow on Tuesday on a short, friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. He is accompanied by Jozef Czyrek, PZPR politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Central Committee Secretary Andrzej Wasilewski; and Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda.

The guest from Poland was welcomed at Vnukovo Airport, which was festively decorated with Polish and Soviet flags, by Yegor Ligachev, CPSU Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Vadim Medvedev, Central Committee secretary; Yuriy Sklyarov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; and Georgiy Shakhnazarov, first deputy chief of CPSU Central Committee department.

PPR Ambassador Wlodzimierz Natorf was also present along with a group of embassy political employees.

Next, talks commenced between Wojciech Jaruzelski and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at the Kremlin.

Mikhail Gorbachev spoke about the implementation of the CPSU line of accelerated socioeconomic development, restructuring, and democratization of society. Broad strata of working people are joining in the realization of this line, on which they pin their hopes for a new flowering of their socialist fatherland and a qualitative improvement in the life of the Soviet people.

Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed out that Polish society is monitoring the course of restructuring in the USSR with keen interest and wishes its Soviet comrades success in this historic work, which also serves as an inspiration for Poland in the implementation of the policy of socialist renewal.

Speaking about the PZPR's efforts aimed at overcoming the consequences of the crisis, Wojciech Jaruzelski dwelt on positive changes and unsolved problems in industry and agriculture, and on the sociopolitical situation. The PZPR ranks have increased for the first time in recent years; mainly representatives of the workers class have joined, he said. At the same time, he added, there are still many difficulties we have to overcome, domestic and external ones.

Having expressed satisfaction with the positive transformations in the life of Poland, Mikhail Gorbachev wished the Polish Communists and the fraternal Polish people the achievement of a successful solution to the problems facing the country and the perpetuation of socialism on Polish soil.

Both leaders examined problems of the further development of Soviet-Polish cooperation in the economic sphere and other spheres of social activity. [paragraph continues]

They stressed the significance of the declaration on ideological, scientific, and cultural cooperation for the mutual spiritual advancement of the fraternal peoples of the USSR and Poland.

Views were exchanged on the subject of pressing problems in international policy and issues connected with the implementation of the line that has been worked out jointly by the countries of the socialist community and that is being energetically implemented by all the fraternal countries. It was stressed that it is important to avail oneself of the emerging possibilities and proceed to free Europe of nuclear weapons. This would mean a sharp reversal of the course of events on the continent in the direction of peace and comprehensive cooperation.

Finally, Wojciech Jaruzelski said: With this visit, the Communists of Poland wanted to show that they are working on the same wavelength as Soviet Communists and are acting together for the sake of both peoples.

Mikhail Gorbachev said that in the future too the CPSU will do everything to enhance its joint activity with Polish comrades and consolidate the friendship with socialist Poland.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

Immediately after the talks, W. Jaruzelski and M. Gorbachev signed in the Great Kremlin Palace a declaration on Polish-Soviet cooperation in the spheres of ideology, science, and culture. This ceremony was attended on the Polish side by Jozef Czyrek, Andrzej Wasilewski, Wladyslaw Gwiazda, and Wlodzimierz Natorf. On the Soviet side, the following representatives of the supreme USSR party and state authorities were present: Geydar Aliyev, Viktor Chebrikov, Andrey Gromyko, Yegor Ligachev, Nikolay Ryzhkov, Mikhail Solomentsev, Eduard Shevardnadze, Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Lev Zaykov, Petr Demichev, Vladimir Dolgikh, Aleksandr Yakovlev, Boris Yeltsin, Nikolay Slunkov, Sergey Sokolov, Nikolay Talyzin, Aleksandra Biryukova, Anatoliy Dobrynin, Anatoliy Lukyanov, Vadim Medvedev, Georgiy Razumovskiy, and Ivan Kapitonov.

The CPSU Central Committee held a breakfast in honor of W. Jaruzelski that the personages accompanying the Polish leader and members of the supreme CPSU authorities attended. Mikhail Gorbachev and Wojciech Jaruzelski gave speeches.

In the afternoon, Wojciech Jaruzelski and the other Polish personages proceeded to the PPR Embassy in Moscow. Yegor Ligachev and Vadim Medvedev also arrived there.

The guests were warmly welcomed by Wlodzimierz Natorf, PPR ambassador to Poland. He recalled that the embassy meeting was taking place on the 42d anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between Poland and the USSR, as well as on the day of the signing of the declaration on Polish-Soviet cooperation in the spheres of ideology, science, and culture. The latter document not only calls for new forms of cooperation, but is simultaneously an example of new political thinking and a new approach toward cooperation between our countries.

Next, USSR Culture Minister Vasiliy Zakharov, spoke. On behalf of the Soviet authorities he presented to the Polish side over 2,400 books from the former Ossolinski Library in Lvov. Immediately after the war the Soviet Union had transferred to Poland over 200,000 volumes from this library -- including periodicals and manuscripts -- which are now in Wroclaw. The books received on this occasion are valuable records of Polish cultural heritage. They include so-called secret books; in other words, books by Polish authors published in Lvov but for which other European cities were given as the place of publication in order to confuse the Austrian authorities [Lvov was under Austrian administration until 1918] [paragraph continues]

The books also include works by Polish writers of the enlightenment and romantic periods, published when they were alive.

On behalf of the Polish authorities, Andrzej Wasilewski presented the Soviet side with archive material from the 17th and 18th centuries connected with the history of Russia and the Ukraine. This material is of great importance for the history of the Ukrainian language. Yuriy Olenenko, minister of culture of the Ukrainian SSR, expressed thanks on behalf of the Soviet authorities.

The archive material was presented as part of the cultural and scientific exchange between the PPR and USSR. In their speeches representatives of both sides expressed profound satisfaction with the fact that the anniversary of the friendship treaty has been turned into such an important event as the exchange of archive material, a valuable part of our people's cultural heritage.

Next, Wojciech Jaruzelski awarded gold emblems "for services to Polish culture" to a group of Soviet cultural activists. These were received by Y. Voronov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Deparment; V. Zakharov, USSR vice minister of culture; M. Nenashev, chairman of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade; I. Arkhipova, distinguished singer; A. Roshchenko, editor in chief of the USSR Defense Ministry organ; L. Fedoseyeva-Shukshina, actress; K. Abdulayev, conductor; B. Kulikov, rector of the Tchaikovsky Conservatory; J. Zarubin, editorial secretary of the monthly SOVETSKIY EKRAN; V. Pronina, print setter; V. Semachkin, printing worker; V. Selivova, head of the Polish-Russian Translation Department of the "Raduga" publishing house; and General V. Anikovich, head of the Culture Deparment of the Chief Political Directorate of the Sovet Army and Navy.

USSR people's artist I. Arkhipova, gave thanks on behalf of the rcepients.

To mark the 42d anniversary of the friendship treaty, Ambassador W. Natorf gave a reception attended by W. Jaruzelski, J. Czyrek, A. Wasilewski, Y. Ligachev, V. Medvedev, and other Polish and Soviet personages. Also present were CPSU Central Committee representatives, heads of many USSR ministries and central institutions, military leaders and veterans, representatives of party and social organizations, and people of culture.

In the evening W. Jaruzelski and M. Gorbachev and their wives attended an evening of ballet at the Great Theater in Moscow.

RCP DELEGATION VISITS UZBEKISTAN ENTERPRISE

LD282151 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 Apr 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; correspondent M. Ganiyev video report]

[Excerpts] A delegation of party workers of the Romanian Communist Party is in the Soviet Union. The guests from Romania have spent 3 days acquainting themselves with the life of Uzbekistan. Restructuring in the country, and its successes and problems was the main subject in a conversation at the Tashkent Clothing Production Association named after the 50th anniversary of the Uzbek SSR. The female work force spoke about their tasks in improving the quality of their output. [passage omitted]

Gheorghe Sprinteroiu, the head of the delegation, voiced satisfaction with his acquaintance with the republic. Specific measures of cooperation between the mass media of the two countries were proposed and the desire to strengthen friendship between our peoples was expressed.

GORBACHEV RECEIVES LUXEMBOURG CP CHAIRMAN

LD281558 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev today received the chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg [CPL] Rene Urbany at the CPSU Central Committee.

Questions of concern to both parties, to communists in other countries were discussed in a broad context.

Mikhail Gorbachev informed Rene Urbany about the changes taking place in the USSR in the course of restructuring. What we are doing, he stressed, are not just statements and rhetoric. The restructuring is leading to an acceleration of the Soviet Union's development, the growth of socialism's economic, social, spiritual and moral potential.

The present stage in Soviet society's development is not a negation of what has been accomplished by the peoples of my country in the 70 years of Soviet power, Mikhail Gorbachev said. Without the accomplishments of the previous decades we would not have been able to set before the country and solve such large-scale tasks. Socialism has all the necessary conditions to confront capitalism with a different way of life. It comes out as a real alternative to capitalism.

In a lively form and citing concrete examples Rene Urbany told Mikhail Gorbachev about the unprecedented interest shown in Luxembourg by industrial and office workers, young people, politicians and representatives of the business community in the processes of renewal in the USSR. What is being done in the Soviet Union makes socialism more attractive, enables us to act with greater confidence and more boldly. For communists your restructuring is a fresh fair wind, the chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg said.

When speaking about the CPSU's approach to world problems Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the Soviet leadersip comes out for a resturcturing in the sphere of international relations. This is not the fruit of any improvisations but a result of though, profound scientific analysis of the situation and due consideration for the realities of the present-day world and the interests of all states. In international affairs the CPSU takes all its practical steps in accordance with the concept of the 27th CPSU Congress that the modern world is contradictory but interconnected and interdependent. We invite the West to take into account these realities and to give though to these processes.

Our opponents have understood that what we have started in the USSR is serious. Campaigns of slandering the Soviet Union are mounting in the West in particular in the United States, Britain and France, they want to discredit the restructuring, our foreign policy. But it inspires us, Soviet people, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, that the broad public and political circles, the rank-and-file people in the West show a favourable attitude to the restructuring and to what we propose in the international arena.

During the conversation reference was made with much warmth to the relations of long friendship, full equality and comradely solidarity between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Luxembourg. Both parties come out for the rallying of the communist movement on these principles. They bolster the strength of each party and of the movement as a whole.

Taking part in the conversation were Member of the Executive Committee of the CPL Central Committee Francois Hoffmann, Member of the CPL Central Committee J. Urbany, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee A.F. Dobrynin, Deputy Head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Y.I. Zuyev.

FOREIGN MINISTRY HEADS MEET WITH KARPOV

LD272240 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1300 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Viktor Karpov, special envoy of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, is on a tour of several European countries to brief them on Soviet proposals concerning nuclear disarmament. Karpov had talks this morning with senior officials from the Spanish Foreign Ministry. Tomorrow he is scheduled to have talks with Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez. Viktor Karpov is also scheduled to meet with senior officials from the Spanish Ministry of Defense.

PRAVDA CARRIES CPSU CC MESSAGE TO PCPE

PM281104 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 87 Second Edition p 1

[CPSU Central Committee message: "To the Second PCPE Congress"]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends greetings to the delegates to the Second Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain [PCPE] Congress, and wishes the congress successful work.

Spanish Communists, like all the planet's progressive forces, are waging an active struggle against imperialism and reaction, for the freedom and happiness of working people, for peace and international security, and for mankind's survival. Their actions considerably extend and strengthen the constantly growing potential of peace, reason, and good will.

The CPSU has made a principled choice in favor of a nuclear-free world, a world without weapons or violence, in favor of the strengthening of cooperation and mutual trust between states with different social systems. This choice is inseparable from the course we have set within the country toward revolutionary restructuring, the renewal of our society, and the acceleration of its socioeconomic development, broad democratization, and the upsurge toward new, significantly higher forms of social organization.

There has been wide international support for the program for the elimination of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons by the end of this century, put forward 15 January 1986 by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The USSR's recent initiative on medium-range missiles in Europe also meets with approval everywhere. These positions on the part of the USSR are a flexible combination of class interests, national interests, and the interests of all mankind, open the way to the lessening of international tension and the creation of a comprehensive system of international security, and bring closer mankind's deliverance from the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe.

Soviet Communists value the PCPE's contribution to the Spanish people's struggle for peace, against the threat of nuclear catastrophe, for the creation of an atmosphere of friendship and good-neighborliness on the European Continent, and for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of stable peace and mutually advantageous, equal cooperation.

The CPSU has always displayed combat solidarity with the struggle of the Spanish Communists and all democrats for a new Spain. Soviet Communists wish the PCPE success in the struggle to achieve the unity of all Spanish Communists, eliminate all obstacles on the path of the implementation of the communist movement's mission, and above all in the struggle against the threat of war, for the working people's vital interests, and for democracy and social progress.

May the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Soviet and Spanish communists and between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Spain strengthen and develop.

Long live peace and socialism!

The CPSU Central Committee.

AMBASSADOR FOKIN HOLDS CYPRUS NEWS CONFERENCE

NC271124 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Yuriy Fokin, Soviet ambassador to Cyprus, stated at a news conference today that UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar is not substantively promoting the Soviet proposal to resolve the Cyprus problem. Asked about the contents of the UN secretary general's letter to the AKEL [restorative party of the working people] secretary general, Fokin said:

Truly, very little is addressed in this letter. In fact, the old position about convening an international conference on the Cyprus problem was repeated, unfortunately. We already know the results of the so-called soundings in New York, and I reiterate that we have found nothing new in them. After the soundings, it seems that expectations -- substantive efforts by the UN secretary general to promote this issue -- have not materialized.

During the conference the Soviet ambassador also noted his country's proposal for nuclear disarmament, developments in Afghanistan, and other international problems. Regarding bilateral relations, Fokin said these are proceeding satisfactorily in many fields. Next Monday a Soviet commercial and economic delegation will come to Cyprus, at the invitation of the Cypriot Commercial and Industrial Chamber, to discuss prospects for further development of bilateral cooperation.

REPORTAGE ON CPSU DELEGATION'S VISIT TO ATHENS

Departs 6 Apr

LD061631 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1505 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow, 6 Apr (TASS) -- A CPSU delegation, including Vladimir Pavlov (leader of the delegation), chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism, and Genrikh Smirnov chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee International Department left for Athens today at the invitation of the leadership of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK).

Holds Talks With PASOK

LD141051 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Athens April 14 TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by V. Ya. Pavlov, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Tourism, paid a visit to Greece at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Ruling Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK).

In talks between the CPSU delegation and A. Tsokhatzopoulos and V. Papandreou, members of the Executive Bureau of the PASOK Central Committee, and D. Sotirlis, a candidate member of the Executive Bureau, the representatives of the CPSU and PASOK informed each other of developments in their countries. They also exchanged views on international affairs, attaching special importance to problems or peace, detente and disarmament. The sides noted the need for an accord on ending the arms race and reducing abolishing nuclear weapons for the sake of human survival.

The PASOK delegation hailed the Soviet peace [word indistinct] backed the Soviet initiative on medium-range missiles.

The CPSU delegation for its part spoke highly of the initiative of six countries from four continents for peace and a nuclear test ban and supported the peace policy of the PASOK party and its government. Both delegations expressed the conviction that the establishment of chemical and nuclear weapon-free zones would contribute to the cause of peace and voiced the hope that such a zone would soon be set up in the Balkans.

The sides examined the situation in the Mediterranean and on Cyprus. The CPSU delegation stressed that the Soviet Union was firmly [words indistinct] to subvert the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of the United and Independent Republic of Cyprus or to use its territory for military purposes.

The PASOK delegation showed much interest in change in the Soviet Union and stated that the party and the Greek people were following developments in the USSR and considered them positive.

The talks passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Returns to Moscow 15 Apr

PM211045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 87 Second Edition p 6

[TASS report under the general heading: "Contacts Strengthening"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation consisting of V. Ya. Pavlov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism, and G.P. Smirnov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee International Department sector, returned to Moscow from Athens 13 April.

PRODUCTION, PURCHASE DEALS SIGNED WITH GREECE

PM141511 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Questions of Cooperation Discussed"]

[Text] A meeting was held 7 April between K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and K. Sofoulis, manager of the Greek Industrial Development Bank. Questions of economic and technical cooperation were discussed. I. Grigoriadis, Greek ambassador to the USSR, attended the meeting.

Contracts were signed between the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations' All-Union "Tsvetmetpromeksport" Association and Greece's Hellenic Alumina Company to construct and alumina plant producing 600,000 tonnes of alumina per year and between the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade's All-Union "Raznoimport" Association and the aforementioned company for the purchase of alumina produced by the plant.

DANISH OFFICIALS BRIEFED ON GORBACHEV PROPOSALS

LD242359 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1646 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Copenhagen, 24 Apr (TASS) -- The new initiatives on INF problems and other questions of European security submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev in Prague, and in the conversation with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, have been discussed during meetings between Soviet Special Representative (Yu. Deryabin), and B. Pastukhov, USSR Ambassador to Denmark, with Danish Deputy Foreign Minister S. Jakobsen, and (H. Gottlieb), adviser to the prime minister of questions of foreign politics.

Soviet-Danish consultations have also been held on issues of the Vienna meeting. T. Technagel, head of the Danish Foreign Ministry Political Department, and W. Friis, Miller, head of the Danish delegation in Vienna, took part in the proceedings.

SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET ENVOYS

LD242349 Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Stockholm April 24 TASS -- Ambassador Andrey Aleksandrov, special envoy of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Boris Pankin, the ambassador of the USSR to Sweden, were received by Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson.

The Soviet representatives informed the Swedish prime minister of the Soviet Union's recent initiatives in the field of nuclear disarmament and the strengthening of European security and universal peace, and of the results of the conversations and talks which Mikhail Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders had had with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

The Swedish prime minister spoke highly of the Soviet Union's consistent peaceful policy, emphasized an urgent necessity to move onto reducing arms, particularly nuclear ones, as soon as possible, and wished the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva a successful development.

PETROVSKIY ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD ON VISIT 24 APRIL

LD242024 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1935 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Apr (TASS) -- USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Petrovskiy arrived in the Iraqi capital of Baghdad this evening. He had earlier visited Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, and Oman, where he held talks with the leaders of these countries regarding the situation in the Near East and ways of settling the Iran-Iraq armed conflict.

Meets With Iraqi President

PM271315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Meeting in Baghdad"]

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Apr -- Iraqi President Saddam Husayn today received V.F. Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister, who is in the Iraqi capital. Their talk covered a broad range of questions pertaining to bilateral relations and to the situation in the Near East and the Persian Gulf. Both sides expressed the need to ensure a speedy end to the Iran-Iraq war, to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Near East, and to use international machinery to that end.

Discusses Regional Issues

LD271014 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad April 27 TASS -- "Instead of using the Middle East area as a proving ground for local conflicts and wars, which the United States and Israel week, it is necessary to prove that the Middle East can and must become a creative laboratory".

"It would be possible jointly to work in it on the elaboration of mutually-acceptable solutions on the strength of due regard and respect for the legitimate interests of all countries of the region", Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has said in an interview with a TASS correspondent. He arrived in Iraq recently following his meetings with the leaders of Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, and Oman.

Having pointed out that the situation in the Persian Gulf area is characterised by mounting tension which has been brought about by the actions of the United States and Israel, the deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR emphasized:

"The meetings and conversations have shown that there are no such problems which could not be solved politically".

Vladimir Petrovskiy pointed out that the states which he had visited were, on the whole, ready for a solution to the problems. "It is essential", he said, "to set about specific actions and a joint search for solutions which would allow the Middle East to be made an area of cooperation for all countries of the region".

"The tour of the Persian Gulf states shows", the Soviet representative went on to say, "that there exists a wide body of concord in favour of an international conference on the Middle East". "Positive capital has been accumulated: The political declaration adopted in Harare, the decisions of the Islamic Conference Organization, and the Brussels statement by the European Economic Community".

"The time has come to draw dividends on the political capital. It is of importance without delay to start preparatory work for the convocation of the conference so as to hold it as soon as possible".

"We share the opinion of those who consider it possible for the conference to be held in 1988".

"A businesslike and responsible approach is needed for the conference to be successful", Vladimir Petrovskiy pointed out.

"In any case the convocation of such a conference is not being promoted in any way by attempts by some countries at using it as an 'umbrella' for the conduct of separate talks or at starting the conference on a track leading it away from a comprehensive political settlement".

"Efforts are being made in more refined forms to hinder the convocation of a conference on the Middle East".

"Israel and the United States pose as its supporters while doing everything to turn it into a starter for direct but, in actual fact, separate talks".

Touching upon the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict, Vladimir Petrovskiy pointed out that cessation of hostilities required intervening by international bodies, by the U.N. Security Council, in particular.

"The Soviet Union," he went on to say, "supports the proposal by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar on holding a meeting of the U.N. Security Council at foreign ministers' level to discuss the issues connected with ending the war".

"A tangible draft resolution should be submitted at such a meeting. This opinion", Vladimir Petrovskiy said, "is shared by the states which I have visited".

"The Soviet Union attaches much importance to the issues of security and freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf, regarding them as being closely interconnected with the need to settle the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict and to build confidence between the states of the region".

"The Soviet stand", Vladimir Petrovskiy said, "is based on a comprehensive system of international security suggested by the 27th Congress of the CPSU".

"The USSR is in favour of making the Indian Ocean, of which the Persian Gulf is part, a zone of peace, and upholds the idea of convening an international conference on this issue".

The deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR said that the leaders of the Persian Gulf states had welcomed the Soviet Union's readiness to take part in multilateral talks between all the countries of the Indian Ocean area".

Iraqi Reportage

For Iraqi reportage of Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy's visit to Iraq and talks with Iraqi leaders, see the Iraq section of the 27 April Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES ARAB LEAGUE DELEGATION

LD281936 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today received a delegation of the committee of the League of Arab States on the Iran-Iraq conflict. The delegation consists of Morocco's Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali, Iraq's Foreign Minister Faysal Aleh al-Murawi [name as received], ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic to the USSR Muhammad 'Abd al-'Uthman.

Questions of the situation shaping in the Iran-Iraq conflict and prospects for resolving it have been thoroughly discussed during the conversation.

The delegation summed up the committee's activity aimed at bringing about an end to the Iran-Iraq war, pointed the importance of stepping up the international effort in the quest of a peaceful solution to the problem.

Eduard Shevardnadze confirmed the invariably principled Soviet stand in questions of the Iran-Iraq conflict noting that a political settlement of this conflict at the negotiating table is the only acceptable way of normalising the situation.

It is absolutely clear that only those stand to gain from a continuation of the war who are interested in the mutual weakening of Iran and Iraq and in building up their own military-political presence in the Persian Gulf zone.

It was stressed that despite the entire complexity of the problems now separating Iran and Iraq it is possible and necessary to pass on to political means of solving them, to search for a possibility of embarking on a road really leading to a solution of the conflict situation. This would be in the long-term interests of the peoples of Iran and Iraq and facilitate a radial improvement of the situation in the entire region.

The Soviet Union is determined to continue doing everything in its power so that the conflagration of the Iran-Iraq war be extinguished as soon as possible, Eduard Shevardnadze said. The USSR is prepared to make a constructive contribution to the international efforts taken in this direction, also along the lines of the United Nations Organization.

On behalf of the League of Arab States, the members of the delegation highly assessed the constructive stand on the Soviet Union which declares for an early elimination by political methods of the seats of tension in the Near and Middle East with taking into account national interests of the peoples of the region.

'Aziz Views Meeting

JN290818 Baghadad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0700 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said that the Arab 7-member committee delegation has informed the Soviet side of the recent resolution unanimously adopted by the Arab League Council which calls for ending the Iraq-Iran war in accordance with international law and the UN resolutions, particularly Resolution 582 which was issued in 1986 and calls on the UN Security Council to issue a binding resolution based on the aforementioned resolution.

In a statement to INA following the Arab 7-member committee delegations's meeting with the USSR foreign minister, 'Aziz added that the two sides discussed the current delibrations at the UN Security Council, where the Arab 7-member committee delegation has called for moves to bring about an end to the war. He said that such moves should include practical measures against the side which rejects the will of the international community.

Tariq 'Aziz pointed out that the delegation acquainted itself with the Soviet stand, and USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has reiterated his country's stand toward ending the war as soon as possible in accordance with international law. Shevardnadze also stressed the USSR's readiness to actively participate in the current discussions at the UN Security Council.

Delegation Confers With Gromyko

JN290908 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0820 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Moscow, 29 Apr (INA) -- The delegation of the Arab 7-member committee charged with following up developments in the Iraq-Iran war with the UN Security Council five permanent member states met here today with Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. During the meeting, the two sides discussed developments in the Iraq-Iran war and dangers posed by its continuation on regional and international peace and security. They also discussed issues related to activating the current deliberations at the UN Security Council to reach effective results to bring an end to the war, including practical measures against the side which refuses to respond to the will of the international community. [passage omitted]

KAMENTSEV SIGNS SYRIAN COOPERATION DOCUMENTS

LD251443 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1232 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow: 25 Apr (TASS) -- Joint documents on the development of trade, economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Syria were signed today at the end of the 2-day talks between Vladimir Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic. Yasin is in the USSR in connection with the official friendly visit by Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and president of Syria. Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Ali Tarabulsi, minister of industry of the Syrian Arab Republic, took part in the talks, which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

AL-ASAD, GROMYKO 25 APRIL MEETING REPORTED

LD251846 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1640 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow, 25 Apr (TASS) -- A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today in the Kremlin met Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, who is in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit.

During the conversation, it was noted by both sides that an exchange of opinions on cardinal questions concerning both bilateral relations and the international situation had taken place many times between the leaderships of the Soviet Union and Syria.

Both states have always proceeded, and presently do proceed, from the fact that the Near East is a neighboring region for the Soviet Union. Everything that takes place there, both good and bad, cannot fail to interest Soviet people.

It is natural that both countries devote their main attention to questions of ensuring peace and protecting the legitimate rights of the Arabs, against whom the imperialist circles are continuing to build different kinds of insidious plans, not stopping short of aggressive acts of terrorism, as was the case not so long ago regarding Libya.

These circles are deeply mistaken in considering that history has supposedly given the Arab peoples a subordinate place, that it is supposedly the fate of these peoples to be the subject of exploitation and oppression by imperialism. The Arab peoples and states must enjoy the same rights as other peoples and other sovereign states. The Arab countries have had and do have complete ground for this.

The Soviet Union supports the legitimate demands for the liberation by Israel of the Golan Heights, the occupied Syrian territory; and for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from other occupied Arab territories; and also the demand of the Arab people of Palestine for the creation of their own independent state.

The Soviet side has again confirmed its position of principle and has also set it out with complete clarity on this occasion in Moscow. This was done by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during meetings with the president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

H. al-Asad analyzed the current situation in the Near East, which is characterized by gross U.S. interference in the affairs of the region and the continuation of Israel's aggressive policy against the Arab states.

Both sides consider that a reliable way to a settlement of the situation in the Near East has been and remains submitting the idea of convening an appropriate international conference.

Both sides emphasized that the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war is hopeless and senseless. They believe that the disagreements between Iran and Iraq must be settled only by political means, only by negotiation.

In the course of the conversation, A.A. Gromyko said the Soviet Union is not in the habit of changing its friends, if they also pursue a peace-loving policy and stand for friendship with our country.

On the international situation, both sides declared their adherence to the cause of peace, of struggling to reduce and eliminate nuclear weapons and prevent the militarization of space; to the cause of freeing mankind from the burden of armaments. The peoples long to meet face-to-face a 21st century devoid of nuclear weapons. This is the aim of the Soviet initiatives, including those which M.S. Gorbachev expounded to the U.S. secretary of state no more than a day or two ago. Now it is up to the U.S. side to speak.

As for the will of the peoples, both sides believe it is well known. The peoples want peace, regardless of which continent they live in, which race they belong to, or which social system their states operate.

H. al-Asad expressed deep satisfaction with his talks in Moscow. He said the Soviet Union is pursuing a principled policy in international affairs, including those of the Near East.

He expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its assistance in matters concerning his country's economic development and the strengthening of its defense capability. The high Syrian guest also said that the Syrian leadership and people are following with enormous interest the titanic efforts of the Soviet people, which are carrying out restructuring in the economic and social life of the country and in resolving the tasks put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenums. The talk passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

SYRIAN RELATIONS AFTER AL-ASAD VISIT DISCUSSED

PM281359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Mutually Advantageous Partnership. On H. al-Asad's Visit to the USSR"]

[Text] Damascus, 23 Apr -- The visit of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to the USSR and his talks in Moscow will give a new boost to strengthening and broadening Soviet-Syrian relations, the newspaper AL-BA'TH writes today. Our friendship has deep roots, the newspaper points out. It was further developed in 1980 with the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic. Syrian-Soviet relations, AL-BA'TH points out, have become a model of mutually advantageous relations between a great power and a developing country.

Our relations with the Soviet Union are a vivid example of mutually advantageous partnership between two states, 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, deputy general secretary of the Ba'th Party, said in conversation with Soviet journalists. The Soviet Union's economic assistance helps to strengthen Syria's independence and promotes its progress. The experience and knowledge of Soviet specialists have won very high assessments, and their selflessness, diligence, and high exactingness have set our country's young cadres an invaluable example.

Mukhfez Moflyak [name as published], an eminent Syrian economist, noted in conversation with the TASS correspondent the positive experience of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union. A whole series of modern industrial enterprises have been constructed in our country with the USSR's assistance, he said, as have projects which have determined the structure of the Republic's independent economy. Comparing today's map of Syria with the maps of past years, you see how far ahead our country has gotten. This has happened largely as a result of the constructing of the Euphrates hydropower complex, which has become the backbone of the Syrian economy.

Construction of the second hydroengineering complex on the great Syrian river is now being completed -- the "Al-Ba'th" reregulating dam. It will be the second hydroengineering installation in the Euphrates Dam series being created jointly by Soviet and Syrian specialists. The opening up of water resources and power generation are an important direction in economic cooperation between the two friendly countries, but not the only one. These days Soviet and Syrian oilmen are working fruitfully, side by side on the Rumaylah, Suwayda, and Dzhivisi [name as published] fields, as are reclamation and irrigation workers in the desert expanses of the Meskene [name as published] tract, which are being irrigated, and railroad and port workers. Construction of the Vadian ar-Rabi [name as published] thermal electric power station is in full swing in the environs of Damascus, the country's capital.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES PLAN FIGURES

PM281100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "At the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A session of the USSR Council of Ministers was held 24 April, to examine the results of fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the USSR State Budget in the 1st quarter of 1987 and the tasks to ensure fulfillment of the plan and budget for the current year.

Guided by the assessments and conclusions presented at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session on 16 April of this year, the USSR Council of Ministers comprehensively analyzed the state of affairs in the economy. It was noted that the national economy developed unevenly during the 1st quarter. There was a severe setback in January. A number of ministries, departments, union republic Councils of Ministers, and many associations, enterprises, and organizations proved unprepared to work in the conditions of increased exactingness regarding economic activity. In the difficult weather conditions there was particularly marked evidence of blunders in organizational and economic work, elements of complacency, and instances of gross violation of state and plan discipline.

As a result of the stepping up of organizational and political work in line with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum and the adoption of effective measures to improve the work of ministries and deparatments and boost the laggard economic components, the situation which had arisen in the national economy was largely rectified. In March the fall in growth rates which had occurred at the beginning of the year was largely overcome, the shortfall in output began to be rectified, and industry achieved average daily rates appropriate to the level of the annual target, increasing the volume of production by 6 percent. The quarterly plan was overfulfilled by the fuel and energy complex and the agro-industrial complex. The volume of agricultural output increased by 8.7 percent compared with the 1st quarter of 1986. Production and purchases of livestock products increased. There was a further increase in the people's prosperity. The average monthly wage of workers and employees and kolkhoz members' labor payment increased, and 12.3 million square meters of housing was commissioned from state capital investments, which is 21 percent more than in the 1st quarter of 1986.

However, it did not prove possible to eliminate the lag entirely. The plan targets for the 1st quarter were not fulfilled in many indicators. The total volume of industrial production increased by only 2.5 percent compared with the same period last year, which is below plan, and commitments for output deliveries under contracts were only 97.8 percent fulfilled, which is lower than last year. Things are worst of all in deliveries according to product mix in ferrous metallurgy and the chemical, electrical equipment, and motor vehicle industry.

There are still major shortcomings in the work of the machine building complex, the chemicals and timber complex, and light industry. The USSR Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, and the Ministry of Construction in the Eastern Regions of the USSR failed to meet the plan for March.

It is quite intolerable that there has not yet been a significant improvement in the quality of output and the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. Many ministries and departments have failed to take the necessary measures to fulfill profit plans.

The work of sectors of the national economy has been seriously complicated by shortcomings in the organization of shipments and loading and unloading operations. In the 1st quarter of 1987 railroad transport failed to fulfill the freight dispatch plan by 45.5 million tonnes, or 5 percent.

Particular concern is caused by the unfavorable situation which has arisen in a number of sectors of the social sphere. Targets were not fulfilled for the production of cultural and household goods, the total volume of retail trade turnover, or sales of consumer services to the population. The plan for the commissioning of preschool institutions, outpatient clinics, clubs, cultural institutes, and other facilities was not met.

The USSR Council of Ministers deemed the results of the national economy's development in the 1st quarter unsatisfactory. It stressed that the results achieved do not meet the party's high demands on radial restructuring in the economy.

The USSR Council of Ministers drew the attention of the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, and USSR Ministers O.G. Anfimov, Yu.A. Bespalov, S.V. Kolpakov, and N.A. Pugin to serious shortcomings in ensuring the stable running of sectors of the national economy in 1987. USSR Ministers L.B. Vasilyev, V.G. Klyuyev, N.A. Panichev, and A.N. Shchepetilnikov were reminded of their personal responsibility for defects in the organization of work to remedy the situation which has emerged regarding the fulfillment of plan targets in the 1st quarter.

The USSR Government instructed the permanent organs of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic Councils of Ministers thoroughly to analyze the work of sectors, associations, enterprises, construction sites, and organizations in the 1st quarter of 1987, to adopt concrete measures to eliminate shortcomings in organizational and economic activity, to define schedules for reaching the planned levels at each ministry, department, and enterprise over the entire range of products and types of work and services, and to create the conditions for stable, efficient activity by labor collectives.

The main efforts should be concentrated on ensuring that associations and enterprises unconditionally fulfill their commitments under delivery contracts, on the fuller utilization of production potential, and on the transfer of labor collectives onto a two- and three-shift work system. Particular attention was drawn to the need to accelerate scientific and technical progress, improve the quality of output, and strengthen the policy of resource-saving.

It was noted that in tackling these tasks fuller use should be made of the opportunities offered by the new economic methods and the transition to full economic accountability and self-financing. The importance of improving the financial position of all enterprises, associations, and organizations and of their fulfilling their commitments to the state budget was stressed.

The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and the union republic Councils of Ministers and the relevant ministries and departments are instructed to take steps to complete preparations for the spring field work in a very short space of time.

The USSR Council of Ministers demanded that ministries, departments, and union republic Councils of Ministers devote daily attention to resolving social problems, increasing consumer goods production, improving trade, satisfying the population's demand for goods and services, and ensuring the prompt commissioning of housing and social and cultural facilities.

Emphasis was placed on the significance of the all-around activation of the human factor, the wide development of working people's creative initiative, the improvement of the standard of production, exactingness, and responsibility for the task in hand. It is necessary to ensure unconditional fulfillment of plan targets and pledges adopted by labor collectives for 1987 to greet the 70th anniversary of Great October in a fitting manner.

Taking part in the USSR Council of Ministers session were G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and N.N. Slyunkov and N.V. Talyzin, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the session.

YELTSIN VISITS MOSCOW PLANNING EXHIBITION

PM161629 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Architectural Heritage. From the Session of the Permanent Council for Urban Planning"]

[Excerpts] The walls of the hall housing the urban planning exhibition organized by the Main Architectural and Planning Administration were covered with photographs of many of the capital's unique architectural monuments. They represent only a fraction of the vast heritage surviving today. This heritage consists of more than 1,500 architectural and historical monuments and 9,500 buildings showing the historical development of the urban environment. The discussion at yesterday's regular session of the Permanent Council for Urban Planning began with an examination of the draft comprehensive program for their preservation and utilization through the year 2000. [passage omitted]

Taking part in the Council's work were B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; V.T. Saykin, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; secretaries and Bureau members and candidate members of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; deputy chairmen of the gorispolkom; and representatives of a number of ministries and of the VOOPIIK [expansion unknown].

MEDVEDEV, OTHERS ATTEND REPUBLICAN PLENUMS

LD252102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1904 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Questions of deepening restructuring and improving cadre policy in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum were at the center of attention of plenary meetings of the Central Committees of the communist parties of Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Latvia which were held on 25 April.

In defining paths for acceleration and restructuring, those who spoke stressed the importance of deepening democratism and expanding openness as well as developing criticism and self-criticism and safeguarding the unity of word and deed.

Taking part in the work of the plenary sessions were: in Tbilisi, Comrade Patiashvili, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, in Baku, Comrade Bagirov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijani Communist Party and Comrade Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; in Riga, Comrade Pugo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party.

TAJIK PAPER CARRIES FULLER YAKOVLEV PLENUM SPEECH

PM280831 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 8 Apr 87 pp 1-2

[Speech delivered by A.N. Yakovlev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Plenum in Dushanbe 7 April: "A.N. Yakovlev's Speech"]

[Text] Comrades! Your plenum is taking place on an April spring day, at a time regarded as one of renewal among all peoples. Two years ago, in April 1985, a CPSU Central Committee Plenum put forward a most profound, large-scale, long-term concept of socioeconomic restructuring with a view to accelerating society's development and attaining a qualitatively new state of society.

The path of the April plenum is by no means simple. Rather, it is thorny, although it stems from the time and its logical demands. It is difficult and thorny because society, as a result of objective and subjective factors, has accumulated an inordinate mass of inertia, psychological conservatism, social apathy, and public indifference.

This kind of ideology -- petty bourgeois in content -- deeply penetrated the root system of life, stimulating phenomena such as political irresponsibility; economic mismanagement; a loss of moral principles and scruples; bureaucratism as a phenomenon simulating movement in life and concealing its stagnation; philistine consumerism producing a mentality whereby "mine" takes precedence over "yours" in other words over social interests, and corroding the living organism like an acid; a gap between word and deed -- a phenomenon that has caused much trouble for socialism and breeds skepticism, hypocrisy, cynicism, and a mutually forgiving mentality of irresponsibility.

Of course, the contagion was not universal and all-absorbing, but the process of getting rid of the burden of the past is difficult and patchy when it comes to particular areas of activity.

Today we say the main work is yet to come. That is a realistic asessment. A mass of work to implement the political, socioeconomic, and spiritual platform formulated by the 27th CPSU Congress lies ahead. Everyday, humdrum, painstaking work that will require tremendous efforts, selflessness, conviction, self-discipline, initiative, persistence, responsibility, and professionalism lies ahead.

Something else is equally true. We have all changed in the last 2 years. What seemed incredible only yesterday is today self-evident and a norm of life and behavior. That which seemed an unrealizable dream is being resolved. Our common home is becoming cleaner and brighter. People can see good changes increasingly clearly. They realize how radical, profound, and, most importantly, necessary the party's measures for restructuring are.

The Central Committee January Plenum occupies a special place in our life. Its decisions, its atmosphere, and its spirit -- principled and uncompromising -- force us to take a fresh look at all practical work. The plenum determined new steps along the path of deepening the process of the further democratization of social life, which is the key to the success of the integral program for qualitative, revolutionary changes in society.

The Politburo recently examined the course of restructuring. The resolution emphasizes that work that is of tremendous scope and unprecedented in terms of its novelty and the profundity of the social transformations has begun in the country. The stage associated with implementing the January plenum's decisions is a special stage. The further course of restructuring will largely depend on how the country travels this stage.

Today you are discussing not merely an important and topical question. The discussion essentially concerns how seriously and responsibly the republic party organization has adopted the January plenum's decisions as a guide to action. The crux of all party work lies in correctly understanding those decisions and being able to translate them into practical action, for the fate of restructuring is the fate of the country and therefore also of the republic.

Restructuring is a complex task. It requires time as well as hard work. Haste is harmful here, but to dawdle endlessly is impermissible and wrong. Comrades, everyone must really feel that and must be filled with a salutary sense of dissatisfaction at what has been done. As yet the decisions adopted by the Central Committee are making only slow headway and sometimes they are transformed at local level and in sectors of the national economy in such a way that everything is left the way it was, because that is easier and more familiar. Rewriting [perepiska] is often substituted for restructuring; there are loud blasts on the whistle, but the wheels simply slip.

Considerable efforts in the economy, the social sphere, and the democratization of social life very often run up against breakwaters of inertia, sluggishness, irresponsibility, and indifference. The actions of a considerable number of officials bear a photographic resemblance to the old approaches, which can only preserve the stagnation, resuscitate the defunct machinery, albeit temporarily, and arouse legitimate irritation among people. A particularly worrying phenomenon is those cadres who have a good grasp of the program aims of restructuring so far as words are concerned but in reality do little to assimilate new leadership methods or to abandon familiar stereotypes in work and continue to hold the positions of the period of stagnation.

Let us face up to the truth: To allow weakness now, give doubts a free rein, rest satisfied with what has been achieved, and fail to step up work is to wreck our plans, to give an opportunity to the forces that do not want change and see restructuring as a threat to their personal interests, and to retard the great cause of the revolutionary renewal of the country.

1. What Is the Essence of the Moment? [subhead]

The first priority today in the actions of party committees, party organizations, all cadres, and all management components is more purposefulness, businesslike concern, energy, obstinacy in the best sense of the word, and firmness in implementing what has been planned. The most important thing is not to get stuck halfway to our destination, not to confine ourselves to half-measures, not to be swamped by current concerns, and not to become bogged down in a quagmire of unfinished business.

Hence the principled guideline formulated at the January plenum: The center of gravity of all efforts -- by both the party and the people -- must be switched to implementing what has been planned and to achieving specific, tangible results for all to see. This applies to the economic, social, and spiritual spheres. From the viewpoint of principles, the program of action is clear. What is needed now is practical work, and more work. "The time of propaganda by decree is past," as V.I. Lenin said. "The masses will understand and appreciate only businesslike practical work and practical success in economic and cultural work" (Vol 45, p 417-418).

But no matter how tempting it may be to expedite matters and immediately solve as many problems as possible, we must soberly apportion our efforts, for experience teaches that nothing so discredits a policy as a gap between word and deed; nothing has so pernicious an influence on people's social state of mind as unrealized hopes.

But nothing is as capable of undermining restructuring as artificial retardation of its processes, sluggishness, and dawdling.

The bread of bigmouthed, strutting turkey cocks and lovers of empty talk still survives. The gap between word and deed continues to exist. Good, far-reaching decisions have been adopted. For instance, various measures to expand enterprises' rights have been proclaimed, but petty tutelage and planning on the basis of intermediate results rather than end results continue to occur. The task has been set of renewing and reorganizing the apparatus of central departments, but this work has in practice not begun. Many decisions have been adopted on the need to abandon the leftover principle of planning in the social sphere, yet it still thrives and sometimes wears a victorious smirk. Many instructions have been issued obliging party committees to master political methods of leadership, but certain party raykoms and gorkoms still remain largely dispatchers and administrative organs when it comes to economic questions.

What's the problem? In general terms the ways of solving many questions are clear. They include the development of criticism and self-criticism in every possible way, the stepping up of openness and control from below, the strengthening of collective leadership, the enhancement of responsibility and discipline, and the establishment of the norms and bonds of party comradeship in every organization. Finally, there is the absolutely urgent and profound democratization of party and public life and the creation of a flexible mechanism -- responsive to changes inside and outside the party -- guaranteeing the party against feelings of infallibility and conceit and violations of the principles of democratic centralism and Leninist norms of party life.

So why is there still a gap between revolutionary intentions and often conservative, braking actions at various levels of power? There can be no simple answer to that question.

There are no doubts about the mas support for the ideas and decisions of the 27th party congress. Soviet people have great hopes. There is a clear desire to cleanse ourselves of the scabs of the past. A most important political and moral aim has been achieved in the 2 years since the Central Committee April Plenum: An atmosphere in which society's life is determined by convinced supporters of restructuring has been created in the country. The strategic goal of the revolutionary healing [ozdorovleniye] of society unites their efforts in the main avenues of this process.

But no profound and powerful people's movement in history has managed, in V.I. Lenin's words, "to avoid dirty scum, adventurists and swindlers, braggarts and loudmouths who latch on to be innovators, ridiculous turmoil and confusion, futile bustle, and attempts by certain 'leaders' to tackle twenty tasks without carrying any of them through to completion" (Vol 36, p 193).

Today there is a really profound and powerful people's movement. At the same time the socioeconomic braking mechanism, the mechanism for curbing progressive transformations whose roots lie in the past, continues to operate. Many of the elements of that mechanism were mentioned at the January plenum. Those who are accustomed to the old, tranquil -- or, more accurately, stagnant -- way of life and are in the habit of regarding our state as a rich philanthropist who bestows benefits virtually automatically, regardless of their labor contribution, are certainly foot-dragging. As are those who are afraid they will have less administrative power, fewer benefits, fewer rights, and more duties.

See what happens. As soon as we hold people accountable for their work for the first time in many years -- and for some people probably for the first time in their lives -- and demand a return on the wage they receive and responsibility for their official and social status, they catch a chill in this fevered time. Some people have found elementary demands to be virtually "insulting." The adverse reaction comes not only from leaders at various levels, but also from the section of ordinary workers who are accustomed to make a living by means of "figure padding." We still have great numbers of idlers, slipshod workers, and violators of labor discipline -- and they too are all brakes on restructuring.

That is why the paramount task is to focus the efforts of party committees, economic leaders, and all society on fulfilling the adopted decisions. We must literally fight for every paragraph and every provision of the programs and plans and display initiative and boldness. We sometimes lack this kind of passion.

But the most important thing that does most to retard the cause of restructuring is certain leaders' fear of the democratic process in the country. On various pretexts they try to prevent people from taking a real part in managing production, culture, and the social sphere. This is very much a question of principle, comrades.

2. Democracy Is the Motor of Restructuring [subhead]

The resolution of this task today is the most urgent and most burning social need. It is precisely the development of democracy that determines to a decisive extent the pace, scale, and depth of the transformations. The scope of working people's participation in managing the affairs of their collective and society testifies more eloquently than anything else to the extent to which cadres match up to the demands of the time.

The whole of society, and especially the ruling party itself, needs the development and affirmation of democratic principles. However, this does not mean socialist democracy has not worked at all so far. The point is that the foundations and principles laid down by V.I. Lenin for people's power exercised by the soviets -- the most democratic of all existing sociopolitical systems -- are today acquiring their original essence and are being resolutely rid of all kinds of bureaucratic accretions.

Genuine democracy, which takes into account the interests of all strata and groups of society, reflects the vital interests of the majority of the people. In this function it is inconceivable without the development of control by the masses, without openness in the activity of the entire state and social management apparatus, without constant critical reinterpretation of the course of affairs in society, and without a persistent advance toward the highest form of discipline -- self-discipline, whereby the law and social responsibility become a habit and everyday norm of behavior for the individual.

When socialist democracy functions on a healthy basis, it helps to prevent errors, and, if errors are made, to rectify them at the smallest possible cost. Socialist democracy greatly narrows the room for maneuver and activities of its opposite -- bureaucratism. Socialist democracy is a way of resolving the contradictions that arise in society, and of doing so by civilized means. Of course, it defends itself against subversive extremism inside the country and hostile activities emanating from abroad, thereby protecting the interests of the people, the revolution, and socialism.

The party has formulated a specific program for restructuring via the broad development of democracy. [paragraph continued]

With what should we start in practice? There is just one answer here, and it is very simple: We should begin by ensuring that everyone learns to work in conditions of democracy, absolutely everyone.

That also pertains to economic leaders, who must remember that peremptory bellowing, a headstrong will, intoxication with power, and official arrogance run counter to the very essence of socialist communal life. The authority of power is ephemeral and unstable, and always requires crutches to artificial coercion. Only the power of authority is socialist, possesses the power to influence, and has the moral right to be exacting.

That goes for soviet personnel, who must grasp that all the functions that they perform are delegated to them by the people and cannot be anything that gives soviet personnel at any level superiority over people. Willfullness and bureaucratism have no place in the Soviet way of management. People do not exist for the official apparatus, the soviet apparatus exists for people. By virtue of its democratic nature, the soviet is an institution to which people take all their needs, troubles, concerns, and joys.

The party worker is people's conscience, and there is no more terrible disaster for the party than when its functionaries lose that conscience, abuse their power, and undergo a moral collapse. There is no worse pain than when honest people see how individual degenerates, drunk on power and violating the people's trust, sully the party's authority. Such people cannot be forgiven.

The rank-and-file party worker must also be in the vanguard of democratic restructuring because there is no more reliable way to further strengthen the party's leading role and authority than to develop democracy, just as there is no stronger barrier to petty bourgeois degeneration than openness and criticism and control from below.

From the viewpoint of the worker and peasant the development of socialist democracy means not only a healthier moral atmosphere in the collective, more human relations, and elevation of the individual, but also strengthened discipline and responsibility for all the affairs of the collective and society.

The measures that have now been taken to expand labor collectives' autonomy, the election of leaders, the opportunity for voters to express their attitude toward a larger number of candidates, work by officials in an atmosphere of openness, accountability, and control from below, the development of criticism, and the provision of information to people about all the questions that interest them -- all this creates a fundamentally new situation for party and economic organs and for all cadres.

Over the course of many years a domineering, lordly notion took root: Leaders and ordinary workers have different levels of civil rights; the actions of superiors are not discussed by subordinates; if you're the boss, you're always right in relations with your subordinates, and, of course, you're more clever.

That is a most profound and very harmful delusion. It is a phenomenon alien to socialism. The dominance of the administration-by-decree style of management produced a type of leader who fosters an atmosphere of submissive execution of orders, cowed discipline, and disregard of people's initiative and opinion. This kind of barrack-room view of society must and will be destroyed.

The management apparatus has been accustomed to preen itself on being the sole expresser of statewide interests and regards any attempts to transfer some of its functions to labor collectives as virtually an encroachment on the "holy of holies." It never occurs to it that this kind of approach toward managing the economy and the social sphere has already created many impasses and has damaged society.

Many "officeholders" who have turned into bureaucrats refuse to abandon their customary way of thinking and acting and are afraid of an increasing workload because of the change in the tasks and role of the management apparatus. Being unable to master real economic levers of power, they continue to pin their hopes on the power of administrative pressure rather than that of reason. Sluggish inertia in the past has bred their aggressiveness today, since ossified conservatism accorded with their interests, and any progress disrupts their accustomed life.

Of course, it is not easy to become accustomed to working in conditions of democracy. It is much simpler to speak of democracy in reports and lectures, to discourse on it at a celebration meal, or to use this theme in speeches to establish your credentials as a person with big ideas. It is far more difficult to honestly follow its requirements.

I will cite one observation. A few years ago some representatives of our intelligentsia spoke quite persistently of the need to develop democracy, openness, and criticism. Now all that has come to pass, and it has become clear that a certain section of the artistic and scientific intelligentsia was unprepared for this turn of events. When taboo names ceased to be taboo, so far as certain artists, writers, actors, and composers have been concerned criticism has proved unbearably bitter and has produced a panicky perception of what is happening, while specific criticism is seen as destroying the very foundations of our entire society.

There has also been a marked surge of demogoguery on the part of talented people who, so they claim, were formerly underestimated; their intolerance and ambition cloud their reason and conscience, and their uncontrollable anger is directed toward a single goal: overthrowing authorities. Ethics prove redundant here, and a philistine mentality of squabbling and cliquishness prevails. It is regrettable that little pious concern for the cause lies behind all this; and in a number of cases an egotistical fostering of personal interests and vanities that have little to do with the fate of science, art, and literature can be seen.

All these are clearly inevitable side effects of the healthy process of democratization, side effects of the sort that are bound to accompany democracy. It is not the contest stemming from wounded self-esteem but competition among talents that today determines cultural figures' attitude toward restructuring.

Living and working in conditions of democracy means resolutely breaking with obsolete stereotypes that have been discarded by the time. That is the only way. What is taking place in our society, M.S. Gorbachev said at the Central Committee January Plenum, is a "reassessment and creative reinterpretation of values, a debate has developed about ways of effecting transformations in the economy and the social and spiritual spheres, and the quest for new methods of organizational and ideological work is expanding."

Reassessment of values, debate, quest -- all this presupposes a struggle of opinions. We must master a democratic way of thinking and acting that makes it possible to treat people with a different viewpoint as worthy opponents and interested allies in the struggle for restructuring. [paragraph continues]

Let anyone who is not right see that his position has been rejected on open, persuasive grounds, and not because someone has issued an edict or ban.

To issue a ban is to increase the number of people who believe in what has been banned. You can compel people to remain silent, but you cannot prohibit them from thinking. But the silence is always explosive. We must work in such a way that the advantages of our principles, ideals, and demands are revealed by life itself and the masses accept them with their hearts and minds. Then the moral principles of communism will naturally command the depths of people's awareness.

We must do everything to encourage polemical debate at party and workers' meetings, in press articles, and at lectures and classes in the political and economic studies system. [We must] thereby involve people in the new social and political practice and shape new approaches by ideological means. This is one of the main tasks of party, mass political, propaganda work today. A difficult but necessary task.

We must foster standards of criticism, standards of argument and debate. They must be cogent and competent, and also democratic: No one has or can have a monopoly of the truth. Healthy criticism must shun abuse. Nor is it a means of settling scores. The tone is also important here. We are not always rational, patient, and respectful. To be more tolerant is to be stronger and more principled.

To demand that criticism be like that is the way to expand and deepen it and to increase it effectiveness. We must also further fill the atmosphere of our life with the oxygen of openness and publicity.

I would like to draw your attention to another fact. Today some people suffer from a kind of split personality. Though they say they welcome the Central Committee's principled assessments and conclusions regarding the situation in the country, certain party, soviet, and economic leaders are in no hurry to apply the same exactingness toward assessing their own work.

They argue as follows. Stagnation, sluggishness, and inertia -- they don't exist in our collective. The slow pace and poor quality -- they aren't our fault. The new criteria, the need to make a breakthrough, the improvement of ouput competitiveness -- the conditions for that don't yet exist. Self-management, people's power, and real democratism -- people are still not ready to take responsibility for themselves; decisions have to be made for them. Corruption, bribery, nepotism, protectionism -- they happen somewhere in Uzbekistan or Kazakhstan but are not typical of our region.

We are all children of our time, and the burden of old habits and of the existing system of relationships and education weighs on us all. That is not a justification, that is a strict summons from the time regarding the need for a breakthrough in everyone's mentality and way of acting and the abandonment of the old ways, which are passing, never to return.

So first of all it is necessary to restructure ourselves. Courage, honesty, a self-critical approach, and the overcoming of obstinate pride are needed in order to take a look at ourselves in the mirror of the new time and to scrape off the barnacles of the past. It is bad when people fail to do this; it is far worse when people vested with power fail to do it. We must seek an answer to the question why the flood of letters to the Central Committee in which people say restructuring is still proceeding only slowly at the local level is not drying up.

A little while ago personnel of the Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences asked party gorkom secretaries studying in Moscow: How is restructuring going? What is hampering it? The results of the poll indicate that local party leaders see the main reasons for the difficulties lying in higher leadership echelons: in the union republics, but mostly in Moscow. But, comrades, that is just an excuse for idlers. It is precisely feelings of dependency and the inability and sometimes refusal to independently resolve questions and assume responsibility even when it is a question of the simplest things, of satisfying working people's elementary needs, that lead to serious failures in the economy, the social sphere, and spiritual life.

3. For a Social Orientation [subhead]

The headway in restructuring is clear. But many very acute problems remain. It is dangerous too to persuade yourself of the correctness of the chosen course by adjusting reality to fit in with your wishes or expectations. That is why the Central Committee January Plenum demanded realism in assessments over and over again.

The republic's working people worked quite well last year. Industrial output totaling almost R63 million was produced and sold over and above the plan. A good cotton harvest was obtained, and more basic livestock products were procured than the plan envisaged. But on many points the indicators were below the targets laid down for the 5-year plan.

In the first months of this year the situation was, to be blunt, complex. It was not possible to overcome the slowdown in the growth rate and the reduction in the total volume of industrial production in a number of sectors that had been allowed to occur in January.

One reason is certainly that we have still not been able to ensure that people work to their full potential. We must provide incentives for labor and pay according to labor. You sometimes encounter ideas that social justice is virtually tantamount to leveling. Quite the reverse, social justice is above all the restoration of the socialist principle of remuneration according to labor. A person must receive what he has earned without any restrictions, but demands for what has not been earned must be suppressed without hesitation.

Take overreporting, for instance. It causes not only economic damage but also a tremendous calamity -- the destruction of morality. This is mass corruption. No individual educational work will help here. Overreporting testified to the loss of moral criteria and party-mindedness. This monstrous phenomenon must be ended resolutely.

The whole country, including you, faces very hard work to make up for lost time and reach the plan indicators. If we fail to cope with the 1987 plan, we will seriously weaken both the material and psychological potential of restructuring.

The changes in society have produced a revolution in expectations. People will retain their belief, will, and energy if they see real results, especially when it comes to satisfying their vital needs. There is no need to overdramatize the situation, but it is impermissible to start being pseudodiplomatic when you see how social questions are being resolved in the republic. I would describe the situation in this sphere as simply a failure.

Whatever issue you take, there is laggardness and neglect everywhere. The level of provision of housing, hospitals, schools, preschool establishments, and sports facilities is among the lowest in the country. Fifty percent of rayon centers have no cultural centers, and two-thirds of population centers have no club or library. Here is a report from KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA that it is impossible to read without sorrow. It tells how in the maternity unit of the rayon hospital in the town of Tursunzade women have to sleep on the floor, two newborn babies have to share each crib, and the whole place is filthy. Are such things thinkable? It turns out that they are not only thinkable, they actually exist.

What is worst of all is that as yet there is merely talk about these problems and there are no improvements. There is a systematic failure to assimilate financial and material resources allocated for development of the social arena. Last year saw a failure to fulfill the plans for the commissioning of housing, hospitals, polyclinics, clubs, schools, and preschool establishments. Average provision of club facilities per 1,000 inhabitants of Tajikistan declined from 56 places in 1980 to 48 in 1986. In 1986 the plan for the assimilation of capital investments for the construction of rayon cultural centers was only 64 percent fulfilled, and that for the construction of sovkhoz clubs was only 60 percent fulfilled.

In terms of the provision of cultural and everyday goods, the volume of consumer services sold, and the extent of the radio and telephone network Tajikistan lags substantially behind not only the country's central oblasts but also neighboring republics. For instance, in Leninabad Oblast one family in two has no radio and whole residential districts in the oblast center have no radio facilities.

The present rate of development in the social arena cannot be tolerated. Today it must be said bluntly that disregard for the social, cultural, and consumer services areas is a political mistake and a brake on our development. The economy cannot be boosted nor the spiritual sphere renewed without daily, active, effective concern for people and their living conditions.

However, the task set by the party of providing each Soviet family with an individual apartment has not been studied clearly enough in the republic: The actual number of families that will require individual housing before the year 2000 has not been determined, and there is no full idea of the necessary resources and where they are to come from. A similar situation applies to prospects for solving other social problems -- kindergartens, medical institutions, and consumer services. The impression is created that on these questions you have gradually lost even the experience of the socioeconomic planning of rayons and enterprises that once existed.

It is above all the soviets that bear responsibility for all this. So I address the following demand to Comrade G.P. Pallayev, chairman of the republc's Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade I.Kh. Khayeyev, chairman of the republi's Council of Ministers. It is necessary to step up responsibility for the social arena and to make wider use of the soviets' potential in mobilizing the resources of different departments. They must be held fully accountable. It is a question of the social mood of Tajikistan's population, and no allowances must be made for anyone here.

You can count literally on your fingers the territories where the initiatives, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, have been developed such as workers of Chelyabinsk and Leningrad channeling funds saved as a result of reconstruction and capital investments in production into the social sphere. The experience of Gorkiy's motor vehicle builders in constructing housing more rapidly is being poorly disseminated. In many places the young VUZ workers' wonderful initiative has been turned into a means of patching up economic holes.

But what makes a strong social policy is not only the infrastructure of public health, education, consumer services, and culture. A strong social policy also involves activating people's labor activity and molding every opportunity to develop and elevate the individual. It is aimed at giving comprehensive support to those who work honestly, enterprisingly, and resourcefully and at the same time creating unbearable conditions for those who work badly, live on unearned income, undermine public morality, and sap faith in the justice of our system.

The policy of restructuring has many facets: economic, social, psychological, moral, and cultural, but probably the one that embraces most is ideological, for without sincere belief in the need for the course of renewing all aspects of society's life qualitative improvements are unattainable.

4. Ideological Support [subhead]

Consider this: Not all that many of the tens and hundreds of thousands of letters received by the Central Committee contain complaints about, say, breakdowns in supply and shortages of particular products and items, although we have plenty of difficulties in this area.

The writers are far more greatly perturbed about what the fate of restructuring itself will be. They advocate that the atmosphere of openness, publicity, and democratism created in society be developed and improved and that the improvement of the moral climate in all labor collectives continue.

The acceleration of socioeconomic development is not confined to an increase in the economic growth rate, the improvement of labor productivity, and the vigorous introduction of scientific and technical achievements. Acceleration is equally necessary, and certainly not less necessary, in the political and spiritual sphere of society -- the fostering of political culture among the masses, the creation of the necessary social conditions, and the development of requirements for a sensible, full life.

Any task in economic, scientific and technical, social, and cultural building runs up against inertia and a lack of initiative and of a creative approach to matters. This phenomenon is based on amorphous and shaky political convictions and a certain skepticism about the creative force of the masses.

As is well known, only a person who profoundly believes in the correctness and vitality of the proclaimed ideas will show a readiness to really display initiative, assume responsibility, defend the party cause, and fight for it. Hence the essence of the restructuring of ideological work is to educate people by means of truth and strengthen in them a sense of civic worth and of personal responsibility for the common cause begun in April 1985. And to achieve this it is necessary to resolutely get rid of the burden of old approaches and habits and to eliminate the gap between slogans and behavior, between appeals and actions. Above all it is necessary to reorient all cadres toward closely combining ideological work with the vigorous solution of social problems.

I would say this: A new school, kindergarten, workers' apartment, theater, or young people's club is the best testimonial to acceleration. There must be not words and promises, but real action needed by people. Trust not only in what lecturers and propagandists say but also in the appeals and promises of party committees in general will also strengthen on this basis.

What we must turn toward in all our party work is truth. There must be no more empty talk and hot air. The most bitter truth is better than the most beautiful lie. What is needed is not fairy tales about a better life, but the mobilization of everyone to struggle for a better life. The truth is the truth -- you can neither add nor remove anything. Our people are so wise, honest, and generous in spirit that a lie will only insult them. Irony, skepticism, and indifference are the natural products of reassuring lies. All this must be clearly understood. The principles of truth and trust in people's reason must deeply permeate the everyday practice of party work.

Your cadres also lack that kind of understanding of the tasks. The remark made by R. Mamurov, team leader and delegate to the 20th Tajik Communist Party Congress, in an interview with a KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA correspondent is noteworthy:

"I think that our party organization has not bolstered the effect of the positive influence of restructuring with specific political education work. People are bursting for action, so to speak, but do not know where the main salient is and where the worst bottleneck is....The party organization must channel these enthusiasts in the right direction, organize them, and lead them. So far this has not happened."

We are approaching the 70th anniversary of October, Comrades. The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution "On Preparations for the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution" and an Appeal to the Soviet People.

What are the points that should be noted?

Restructuring is proceeding on the basis of the ideas of the October Revolution, the Leninist theoretical legacy, and the tremendous material and intellectual potential of socialism. We have something of which to be proud. Social gains have been achieved and spiritual and moral values accumulated that simply cannot exist in any other social system. Socialism alone could have advanced a formerly backward country to the heights of socioeconomic and spiritual progress, uniquely solved the nationalities problem, and ensured equality and freedom for all people. All this must be loudly proclaimed.

I would like to issue a warning against one-sidedness in assessing the results and lessons of the past. We have had to pay a high price for deviations from Leninist principles and methods in building the new society, for violations of socialist legality and distortions of democratic norms of life in the party and in society, for voluntarist errors, and for inertia and conservatism in practical actions in the recent past.

In short, information and propaganda work must be conducted only from a standpoint of realism and truth. In no circumstances must "report mania" and blather be tolerated. The preparations for the jubilee must not be turned into "jubilation." Organizational and political work in connection with the 70th anniversary of October is called upon to be businesslike and mobilizing.

The atmosphere of restructuring, democratism, and increased social dynamism and the country's increased prestige in the international arena all help to boost the people's patriotic feelings.

Each era molds particular facets of patriotic awareness. It is now exceptionally important to awaken a sense of personal responsibility for the outcome of restructuring and to stimulate labor, social, and political activeness. The theme of civic duty, conscience, and honor is still only faintly heard. We have half-forgotten those words. By no means do we always hear and read expressive reports about people who defy bureaucratic barriers, smash useless habits and stereotyped approaches established for years, and sometimes suffer as a result of this, yet do not hang their head and lose heart but boldly uphold the moral principles of socialism.

It is hard to overestimate the role of history in molding Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism; it develops the people's social memory and teaches them to learn from the past. There is now great interest in the past. Factors in this are both Soviet people's increased spiritual level and their desire to gain a better understanding of the sources of national self-awareness.

Of course, interest in the past of the native land will continue to grow. This requires that we display a very careful attitude toward everything molding the people's historical awareness. We need the whole truth about both the past and the present. We need precisely the truth, and not an imitation of the truth or unthinking apologias; the complete truth -- in both facts and assessments. The past can elevate people and summon them to perform exploits, but, if it is presented from a distorted standpoint, the past can also sting when it is a question of glorifying figures who brought incredible sufferings to ordinary people for the sake of the mercenary interests of egotistical groups, strata, and classes. A special responsibility falls upon literary figures, artists, scientists, and journalists here.

Society today responds attentively and with heightened sensitivity to works of art and journalism, to the ideas and moral assessments contained in them. Everything must be done to unite the creative intelligentsia on the basis of the ideas of the revolutionary renewal of society.

What hampers us most of all here? Incompetent assessments and hasty judgments. Certain party workers still err by making hasty assessments based only on impressions stemming from their own personal taste.

That is impermissible. The criterion "I like this -- I don't like that" is inappropriate here. More trust must be shown in the artistic flair, social percipience, and common sense of our creative intelligentsia. It has earned this by its tremendous work to enrich socialism's spiritual potential and create enduring artistic and literary treasures that are a credit to all world culture.

A solicitous attitude toward talented people and their work certainly does not preclude principled assessments and great exactingness. But they must always be profoundly substantiated, well intentioned, and responsible, otherwise they will arouse not a respectful wish to take the criticism into account but bitterness and resentment. This sometimes causes artificial conflicts.

There is no need to overdramatize the situation when a work arouses arguments. It's good for a new novel, movie, play, or painting to be debated. Uncontroversial art is usually bland and doomed to speedy oblivion. We must be cautious about making assessments when it comes to works of art and literature.

We must be cautious precisely when it comes to works of art and literature, and not manifestations of a lack of discrimination and omnivorousness, or the tawdry works of mass culture. These phenomena not only do not deserve support, they need to be resolutely combated for they embody a lack of culture, are an insult to true art, distort tastes, and foster a troglodytic morality. Here too you will achieve nothing by bellowing. Only good music, a good song, and a good book, movie, or painting can worthily counter the invasion of vulgar rubbish and supplant it from people's tastes and predilections, especially young people's. Anger or simple rejection are not ideological functions. We must work persistently to foster kind feelings and good tastes, civic-mindedness and decency, conscientiousness and discipline, and hatred of violence.

The need for new approaches and serious changes also applies to national relations. Socialism's gains in this sphere are indisputable, but the achievements in themselves still do not indicate that there are no problems in national relations. However, party committees are being slow and inconsistent in turning to serious analysis and resolution of these problems.

Comrades! It is clear that problems between nations, like problems in interpersonal relations in general, do not vanish spontaneously. On the contrary, if you turn your back on them they tend to accumulate. Any misunderstandings, even the tiniest of rifts, can develop into a full-blown conflict.

The events in Alma-Ata in December of last year showed quite graphically what a passive stance leads to. That does not apply only to Kazakhstan. Conflicts arising from strife between nations have also happened in your republic.

As is well known, nationalities problems in the pure form do not exist. They are always closely interwoven with economic, cadre, social, and moral problems. As the Central Committee January Plenum emphasized, people's national feelings must not be ignored, but they must not be flirted with either. It is part of the traditions of Leninism to wage a principled struggle against any manifestations of national narrow-mindedness, chauvinism, or parochialism, whatever forms they take.

One cannot help noticing today the tendency for nationalist views to be interwoven with religious views. Extremist clerics often adopt a nationalist standpoint and declare religion to be the keeper of national traditions and culture.

The religious situation in your republic is complex. Essentially the whole ceremonial system is in the hands of clerics. The situation is especially bad in rural areas. Strange though it may seem, Islam's influence on the creative intelligentsia has increased. There is a tendency for people to group together on the basis of kinship or hometown ties. This has an impact on cadre placement. Local favoritism creates an edgy atmosphere in labor collectives and produces a danger of conflicts.

Unfortunately, many party raykoms fail to investigate these questions. For instance, there are many cases of self-immolation by women, including Komsomol members and schoolgirls, in the republic. It looks as though neither the party raykoms, the Komsomol raykoms, nor the rayon education departments have a clear idea -- or that is what they pretend -- of who these people are and what prompted them to act in this way.

We are all entitled to ask ourselves the following question: Why do people seek advice about their concerns, joys, and troubles from mullahs rather than from party or Soviet personnel not only when it is a matter of personal questions. I have been told that the mullahs even deal with international information.

Surely this is a reproach to us party workers. Surely the reason this happens is because we still hope in the old way that the socialist existence will automatically influence people's minds. In reality that existence is highly contradictory. Formalism and indifference in party work are also part of it. If someone meets with no support, sympathy, and attention to his needs in party committees and the soviets and runs up against unsatisfactory work in the trade, health, and education spheres, he turns to the mullahs.

Sometimes party workers wonder how correct it is to include religious organizations in the political sphere when the church is separated from the state and religion is citizens' private concern: Why does the church assume the role of spokesman for believers' sociopolitical standpoints and interests?

The point is that the separation of church and state does not entail its "separation" from politics. That is impossible. Its activity is inevitably political, since via its messages to believers the church gives them guidance on the realities of life and society. Second, for the thousands of religious officials the institution of the church is the spokesman for their interests. Fianally, it should be recognized that for some believers the religious formulation of their guiding principles in life and their ideas of social duty and justice is the clearest method of perceiving social values. This is a key problem of the struggle for people's minds.

Of course, the church, even if it is loyal to the authorities, misleads believers from a philosophical viewpoint by affirming that the service of social interests coincides with the performance of religious duties. It would be shortsighted not to see the activation of conservative groups of clerics and believers and their desire to arouse religious fanaticism and reinforce standpoints of "critical distance" with regard to the authorities. I am not referring to openly hostile religious activity.

But, as the 27th party congress emphasized -- and this is the most important point -- a person's views and understanding of the meaning of his activity in society are ultimately determined by his personal social experience and his practical participation in social life and in resolving tasks of socioeconomic and cultural building. This also fully applies to believers. The inculcation of lofty civic-mindedness, patriotism, internationalism, and a conscientious attitude toward labor broadens the individual's social horizons, enriches his spiritual world with socialist values, and creates the conditions for a transition to the standpoint of a scientific world outlook.

Now a few words about the mass media. It must be admitted that for a long time the news and propaganda media played the role of eulogizing mouthpieces called upon to confirm the correctness of any decisions and to obscure the absence of real results. This approach also bred a corresponding attitude that saw this most important sector of party work as something secondary, trivial, and sly.

Even now many reproaches are leveled at the mass media. It is fashionable to bad-mouth the press and to see it as the source of evils and misfortunes. [paragraph continues]

These reproaches are to some extent justified when it is a question of factual inaccuracies, unfounded accusations, and superficial judgments. But to take the main point, it should be said that journalists were the first ideological workers to actively join in the process of restructuring, of developing openness, and of criticizing those who have long since gotten out of the habit of it and come to believe in their own untouchability.

To hear some party workers or economic managers speak, you would think that if the newspapers ceased to write about shortcomings, the shortcomings would immediately disappear. For over 20 years our mass media were easygoing and obliging, creating a sweet illusion of universal plenty and total success in all spheres of life. You know from your own experience what things were really like. Save us from attempts to return to the past!

Who finds the light of openness not to their liking? Bureaucrats, embezzlers, idlers, and everyone who does not want to work. Back in 1972 a book entitled "Songs of the Land of Singers" was published in Tajikistan, and on page 303 of it we read:

"Whatever the source of the danger that threatens us,
"It is greatly decreased by the pursuit of openness."
Comrades, let us follow that wise folk saying!

Another issue is also causing concern. While passions are raging around the central press and the people display genuine interest in it, the same cannot be said of most of the country's 8,000 local papers. Many of your rayon newspapers and local radio stations are in a quiet backwater. Yet they are the face of party committees. Even republican and oblast newspapers and radio and television programs still write and speak about experience of restructuring and emerging new developments as though mindlessly droning on in their sleep. The language and standards of presentation alienate rather than attract people and are no kind of a summons to action, exploits, and labor.

One additional remark. The press is called upon to be a partywide, nationwide platform and to express and mold public opinion, not the personal tastes and predilections of a particular writer or editor. But some journalists view differences of viewpoint in a very peculiar light: One viewpoint is "mine" and the other is "wrong." There is no third viewpoint. We must learn the courage to give those with whom we disagree the chance to speak. Here too democratism is the best remedy. Newspapers, television, and radio must be wide open to the people so workers, kolkhoz members, specialists, scientists, cultural figures, young people, and all active participants in restructuring can express their viewpoints.

5. Attitude to Restructuring Is the Main Criterion in Assessing Cadres [subhead]

Restructuring involves people. Despite the great changes in the cadre sector there are still many problems, painful problems, here.

It is well known that in various parts of the country there are considerable numbers of "pocket princelings" at the lower and middle levels of management. In economic posts, in soviet and public organizations, and in party organs. People whose habits are firmly set on the basis of the experience of 20 or 30 years ago.

It is clear that restructuring must part company with such leaders. It is they who use their official position, weight, influence, and professional and political potential to retard restructuring and to prevent it from breaking through to the place where its fate is decided -- to the working people themselves, to labor collectives. It is they who try to "meter out" democracy at local level and to smooth out the corners and curves mapped out by the party.

We must resolutely get rid of such people, and do so openly and publicly. The Central Committee January Plenum described attitude to restructuring as the main criterion by which cadres should be judged. For instance, many still do not understand questions of social policy and people's moral education. So far as they are concerned, ideological work means getting the masses to work overtime and using enthusiasm to patch holes in economic management. This philosophy produced results for a while. Just for a while, and then the disregard for social demands boomeranged against the country's economy. This is just one aspect of the new assessment criteria.

The most important spheres of activity in the post-April period include improving the moral health of society and cleansing the Soviet way of life of everything alien to it. The moral sphere was once one of the most neglected. In terms of some aspects of moral development we had not only failed to consolidate the achievements of the socialist system but had lost ground, giving free rein to petty bourgeois phenomena. A wave of consumerism, crime, theft, and parasitism had intensified and the authority of leading cadres was in many respects undermined. Socialist ideological and moral values had been devalued in the minds of some people.

People are the making of any cause. The selection of cadres must be improved. Leaders must be chosen for their political, professional, and moral qualities. Not the post that you hold but your attitude to work creates authority. The leader who flouts norms of behavior and discipline, which are the same for the whole party, sooner or later ends up bankrupt and is dumped at the wayside by life itself.

In view of many circumstances today, the implementation of the congress' demands that every Communist, especially Communists in leading positions, grasp Marxist-Leninist dialectics and comprehend the laws of social development even more thoroughly than professional, technical, or economic questions is assuming increasing importance.

In our country, to be blunt, most cadres and party workers, to say nothing of economic managers, have markedly lost their taste for theory. Many, while paying lip service to the need for restructuring, are sure at the bottom of their hearts that their experience of life, professional experience, quick thinking, and intuition will enable them to unerringly find their feet in the new circumstances.

I would recall Lenin's remark that new tasks cannot be resolved by old methods, it is always necessary to learn. A resolute turnaround is needed here, something substantive, not scholastic.

What caused the prevailing situation in the social sphere, for instance? Disregard of the principles of socialism, their reduction merely to slogans in textbooks and reports, and the mistaken and harmful notion that concern for people is not a matter for everyday activity but, so to speak, a matter for "big politics" and propaganda.

A price is necessarily paid for all this, a high price.

All cadres must now be aware of the profound link between the theoretical and the practical, the economic and the spiritual, and the political and the moral and must learn to combine principles and vision of the future with everyday, routine, hard work. That is the most important thing now. The fate of the present stage of restructuring lies here. Persistent practical work by absolutely everyone is the key to resolving the party's strategic plans and realizing the people's expectations. We all bear the highest responsibility for all this -- all of us together and each individually.

It has now become a ritual habit at the end of speeches to express confidence that Communists will cope with the tremendous tasks that history itself has set. Today I will put it differently: We simply have no alternative, Comrades. There is nowhere to which we can retreat, and anyhow there is no point. Forward, only forward along the path of revolutionary changes. It is only on this path that we will find the happiness of labor, the happiness of exploits, and great achievements.

I wish you great success along this path, Comrades.

PROCURACY REVIEWS FULFILLMENT OF PRODUCT QUALITY LAW

WA280950 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 87 p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Procuracy: Discipline is the Basis of Quality"]

[Text] Recently an expanded session of the USSR Procuracy Board on Inspection Results examined questions of compliance with legislation pertaining to a fundamental rise in the quality of products at enterprises of a number of ministries. It was observed that the first results of state acceptance testify to an inauspicious situation with respect to the quality of the manufactured product in the system of many union ministries. The largest number of rejects was recorded at enterprises of Uzbekistan at 73.8 percent of inspected enterprises, Kirghizia at 71.1 percent, Moldavia at 69.4 percent, and Azerbaijan at 68.1 percent.

The measures being adopted to bring order to bear are inadequate, are not always effective and are failing to exert a pronounced influence on a strengthening of state discipline. The state is incurring large material and moral losses owing to design shortcomings, technological deviations and the use of substandard materials. There are many unsolved problems in the machine-building complex, specifically in the USSR's Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool-Building Industry, USSR Ministry of Light Industry, USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances and the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, where the damage caused as a result of the manufacture of substandard products is put at tens of millions of rubles.

Procuracy inspections showed that the leadership and functional subdivisions of the said ministries are in many cases adopting a conciliatory attitude toward instances of the systematic rejection of products by the supervision and control authorities and frequently amnestying the enterprises which manufacture substandard products and guilty officials.

The State Committee for Standards authorities annually levy big fines on enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry. However, the ministry's leadership has failed to draw the proper conclusions for removing the causes of the violations of the demands of the standards and specifications and failed to implement organizational, economic and legal measures of pressure aimed at a rise in the technical level and quality of the products. Those guilty of manufacturing shoddy products essentially go unpunished. The guilty persons compensate the damage to the extent of only 2.4 percent.

The ministry staff is insufficiently knowledgeable about the situation locally. The Product Quality Administration frequently adopts a passive position in the work on eradicating shoddy goods. Meanwhile the enterprises of the sector are inadequately furnished with measuring facilities and other metrological equipment, the technical control department offices are not staffed with qualified personnel, production is in a fever of last-minute rushed work, incoming inspection of components has not been properly organized and the conditions have not been created for the storage of raw material, intermediate products and finished items.

The quality of consumer goods manufactured by enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry are, as before, giving rise to serious complaints. In the past year fines for the manufacture of substandard products were in excess of R58.6 million.

It was observed at the board meeting that the local struggle against defective work had been conducted more aggressively by the prosecutor's office authorities in 1986. Supervisory measures and civil law resources had been applied more extensively and considerably more strictly. The number of actions brought against those guilty of the manufacture of shoddy products had increased by one-fourth. Criminal proceedings were instituted against a whole number of officials persistently in breach of state discipline.

At the same time it is not everywhere as yet that the prosecutors have in connection with the introduction of the state acceptance of products made the necessary adjustments in work for the fulfillment of the laws on combating the manufacture of substandard products. They are at times operating formally and failing to display initiative in this work.

The board heard the explanations of E.I. Razumeyev, first deputy minister of light industry of the USSR, Yu.N. Pisarev, first deputy minister machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production of the USSR, A.Ye. Donskikh, first deputy minister of machine building for light and food industry and household appliances of the USSR, and V.N. Kalchenko, deputy minister of machine tool and tool building industry of the USSR, on the measures being implemented to remove the violations of the corresponding legal requirements uncovered earlier by the prosecutor's office inspections.

The board demanded of these leaders the decisive removal of the serious shortcomings in the work of the enterprises under their jurisdiction and unconditional fulfillment of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers 12 May 1986 decree "Measures for a Fundamental Rise in Product Quality".

The board called the attention of B.P. Namestnikov, prosecutor of Moscow Oblast, to the appreciable gaps in the organization of supervision of the compliance with legislation aimed at combating the manufacture of substandard products.

The board's resolution demanded that all prosecutors enhance the role of legality control by the prosecutor's office in the struggle against instances of the manufacture of below-par and substandard products and concentrate their main attention of ensuring that the entire system of legal resources determined by the state to put an end to defective work be used in full and with full effectiveness.

FORMER SUPREME SOVIET DEPUTY IVAN MOROZOV DIES

LD281840 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Apr 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium announce with profound grief that on 26 April 1987 Ivan Pavlovich Morozov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, special pension holder of all-union standing, and former first secretary of the Komi ASSR Obkom of the CPSU, died suddenly.

An obituary signed by the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state says: In all sectors to which he was sent by the party, Ivan Pavlovich Morozov gave all his strength and displayed initiative and persistence in resolving the tasks set. He was distinguished by a profound knowledge of practical matters, a high sense of responsibility, and an attentive attitude toward people.

The Central Party and the Soviet state have given a high appraisal of the services of Ivan Pavlovich Morozov. He was awarded three Orders of Lenin; the Order of the October Revolution; the order of the Fatherland War, first class; and other orders and medals.

The radiant memory of Ivan Pavlovich Morozov, a true son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, will live in our hearts forever.

CSA NOTES JAN-MAR 1987 PLAN FULFILLMENT FIGURES

PM241051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 87 Second Edition pp 1, 2

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "To Work More Efficiently in the Jubilee Year. On the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in the 1st Quarter of 1987" -- passages within slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] I. General Economic Indicators of the National Economy's Development [section subhead]

Further growth of social production and the people's prosperity was achieved in the 1st quarter of 1987. But plan targets in terms of many indicators were not met through omissions in organizational and economic activity and because of inadequate preparation of enterprises and associations in a number of sectors for the winter conditions and for the heightened requirements. Despite the accelerated growth of output, the backlog allowed to build up at the start of the year was not fully eliminated in March. The growth rate of the basic indicators of the country's economic and social development is characterized by the following figures (in percentages): [minus signs before figures indicate negative growth] [Columns in the following table represent: Column A -- Plan for the 1st quarter of 1987 as percentage of the plan for the 1st quarter of 1986; Column B -- Plan for the 1st quarter of 1987 as percentage of the actual level achieved in the 1st quarter of 1986; Column C -- Actual level achieved in the 1st quarter of 1987 as percentage of the plan for the 1st quarter of 1986; Column D -- Actual level achieved in the 1st quarter of 1987 as percentage of the actual level achieved in the 1st quarter of 1986; Column E -- Actual level achieved in March 1987 as percentage of the actual level achieved in March 1986]:

	A	B	C	D	E
Industrial output	5.3	3.3	4.7	2.5	6.0
Commissioning of fixed capital financed by state capital investment	8	13	-0.4	5	8
State capital investments	8	10	2	4	11
Volume of freight shipments (consignments) by all types of general use transportation	4.4	0.7	3.4	-0.2	1.9
Labor productivity:					
in industry	4.2	1.9	4.8	2.6	6.2
in construction	4.5	1.3	6.5	3.3	8.1
in railroad transport	5.6	-2.8	13.0	4.0	5.9
Number of workers and employees	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4
Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade (excluding sales of alcoholic beverages) in actual prices	6.5	5.2	3.8	2.5	1.6

/Produced national income/ increased by 1 percent in comparison with the 1st quarter of 1986, and by 3 percent in March.

/Industrial output/ increased by R5.4 billion compared with the 1st quarter of last year.

/Commissioning of fixed capital/ financed by state capital investments increased by R1.1 billion.

The volume of the USSR's /foreign trade turnover/ fell by R4.8 billion or 15 percent in comparison with the 1st quarter of 1986, and amounted to R27.5 billion.

II. Intensification of Social Production [section subhead]

/Scientific and Technical Progress./ The implementation of science and technology programs continued. The proportion of output produced for the first time by the USSR's machine building complex amounted to 2.5 percent. The proportion of the most important types of output corresponding with world technical standards reached 44 percent of the production volume of these types of output.

The sum of R6.3 billion of state capital investments, which was 12 percent more than in the 1st quarter of last year, was used for the reconstruction and retooling of existing enterprises.

Some 1,300 mechanized flow, automatic, rotary, and rotary-conveyor lines and 2,000 metal cutting machine tools with digital program control were installed in industry. More than 1,100 sectors, shops,and production units were transferred to comprehensive mechanization and automation, and 11 automatic planning systems became operational.

The intersectorial science and technology complexes conducted pure and applied research and experimental design and technology work on the creation of highly efficient types of equipment, technologies, and materials. Industrial robots with improved dynamic specifications, energy consumption, and size and weight parameters and new-generation equipment were developed. Research, development work, and experimental work were conducted on the creation of highly selective membranes for the separation of gaseous and liquid media and for the creation -- on the basis of these membranes -- of installations for broad use within the national economy. During the 1st quarter enterprises under the jurisdiction of the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry produced 79,000 square meters of polymer membranes, which was 4.4 times more than in January-March last year.

Some ministries and departments failed to fulfill the science and technology development plans, including the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, the USSR Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, and the USSR Ministry of the Medical and Microbiological Industry.

Advanced technologies are being introduced only slowly. Ferrous metallurgy failed to achieve the planned levels for the output of heat-treated rails and the planned proportion of production of electric steel and continuous casting steel. The electrical equipment industry failed to completely meet the target for the application of components made of composite materials, and the chemical industry failed to meet the targets for the production of articles made from polymers using radiation technology.

/Output quality./ Demandingness as regards output quality was enhanced. State acceptance was introduced from 1 January 1987 at 1,500 industrial associations and enterprises. Many of them were found to be unprepared for the enhanced demandingness as regards the observance of technological discipline and the quality of output. Output to a total value of about R300 million was not accepted and was not taken into account in the report on the fulfillment of output plan in the 1st quarter.

/Utilization of production potential./ A start was made on industry's transfer to two- and three-shift work. As a result of this, the shift coefficient of work increased somewhat, and about 44,000 units of equipment worth R274 million and 417,000 square meters of production area were released. More than one-half of this area was utilized for the siting of advanced equipment, 17 percent for the improvement of labor conditions, and 11 percent for the organization of consumer goods output.

Enterprises in Leningrad and in Kharkov and Ulyanovsk Oblasts switched to multishift work on a large scale. At the same time, there were virtually no changes in Gorkiy, Rostov, and Chelyabinsk Oblasts and some other regions.

Transportation and trade and public catering enterprises are lagging in their restructuring under the new conditions. About one-half of polled workers from enterprises which have switched to multishift work were dissatisfied with the work of city transport, 40 percent with trade services, and one-third with public catering facilities.

Unsatisfactory use is made of highly productive equipment. A sample study conducted at the end of February this year showed that 40 percent of industrial robots installed last year in a number of production associations and enterprises under the jurisdiction of the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry were not working, together with 33 percent of industrial robots in the system of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and 24 percent of industrial robots in the system of the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry.

/Savings of material resources./ The national economy effected savings of about 4 million tonnes of standard fuel, 450,000 tonnes of rolled ferrous metal, and more than 500,000 tonnes of cement, and more than 37 million gigacalories of secondary fuel energy resources were brought into utilization. Inadequate use is made of secondary raw materials.

/Improvement of management and the economic machinery./ From the beginning of 1987 all associations and enterprises (organizations) in industry, consumer services for the population, the construction industry and agro-industrial complexes, the general use railroad, river, and motor vehicles transport, communications, and a number of civil aviation enterprises have been operating under new conditions of economic management.

The USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, and 37 major associations (enterprises) in other industrial sectors were transferred to complete economic accountability and self-financing. They produce more than 20 percent of the total volume of commodity output.

The principles of self-financing taking specific features into account underlie the economic machinery of state trade and consumer cooperatives, maritime transport, and enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Consumer Services.

During the 1st quarter a number of industrial enterprises operating under conditions of self-financing did not fulfill their profits plan, allowed prime costs of output to increase, and breached contractual delivery commitments.

III. Development of Material Production [section subhead]

Industry [subhead]

/The total volume of industrial production/ in March as compared with the actual level last year increased by 6 percent,and in the 1st quarter as a whole by 2.5 percent. The plan provided for an increase of 5.3 percent in the 1st quarter compared with the plan level for the same period last year, but in practice it was 4.7 percent.

/Labor productivity/ increased by 2.6 percent compared with the actual level in the corresponding period last year, and this accounted for the entire increase in production.

/Contractual commitments/ were met in full by 80 percent of enterprises. In all, the output sales plan, taking account of delivery commitments, was 97.8 percent fulfilled, which is lower than in the 1st quarter of 1986.

The rate of growth of production and labor productivity by national economic /complexes/ and /union republics/ is characterized by the following figures (in percentages):

[Minus signs before figures indicate negative growth; columns in the following table represent: A through E -- Increase in commodity output, of which: A -- Plan for 1st quarter of 1987 as against plan for 1st quarter of 1986; B -- Plan for 1st quarter of 1987 as against actual level in 1st quarter of 1986; C -- Actual level in 1st quarter of 1987 as against plan for 1st quarter of 1986; D -- Actual level in 1st quarter of 1987 as against actual level in 1st quarter of 1986; D -- Actual level in March 1987 as against actual level in March 1986; and F -- Increase in labor productivity in 1st quarter of 1987 as against actual level in 1st quarter of 1986]

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Fuel and energy complex	3.1	2.0	4.2	3.0	4.1	3.1
Metallurgical complex	2.8	0.5	3.3	1.1	2.2	1.8
Machine building complex	7.6	5.5	3.3	1.3	10.8	1.2
Chemical and timber complex	4.5	2.2	4.3	2.0	3.7	2.7
Agro-industrial complex	5.7	1.7	7.1	3.1	6.4	3.3
Construction complex -- USSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry	3.5	1.4	3.7	1.6	4.0	2.9
RSFSR	4.2	2.2	4.5	2.5	6.2	3.0
Ukrainian SSR	4.7	2.2	3.9	1.4	6.3	1.8
Belorussian SSR	7.2	4.2	8.7	5.6	10.1	5.4
Uzbek SSR	4.4	0.5	5.8	1.8	3.9	-1.4
Kazakh SSR	5.0	1.6	6.6	3.1	7.0	2.7
Georgian SSR	2.0	-0.5	2.9	0.4	2.1	-0.1
Azerbaijan SSR	4.0	2.1	5.4	3.5	5.0	2.7
Lithuanian SSR	5.9	3.8	6.4	4.3	8.0	4.3
Moldavian SSR	8.4	5.0	8.4	5.1	13.9	5.1
Latvian SSR	3.4	1.5	2.6	0.7	5.5	1.5
Kirghiz SSR	-0.4	-3.0	1.4	-1.2	3.0	-2.0
Tajik SSR	3.5	-0.2	5.8	1.9	3.5	-0.2
Armenian SSR	5.6	3.0	6.8	4.2	7.8	2.7
Turkmen SSR	6.0	1.3	7.7	2.9	3.2	1.1
Estonian SSR	3.2	1.0	4.7	2.4	7.1	3.3

The fulfillment of the plan for the production of individual types of output across the industrial complexes is given below.

Fuel and Energy Complex [subhead]

[Columns in the following table represent: A -- Produced in 1st quarter of 1987; B -- Percentage fulfillment of plan for 1st quarter; C -- 1st quarter of 1987 as percentage of 1st quarter of 1986; D -- March 1987 as percentage of March 1986]

	A	B	C	D
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	453	100.5	104	105
Oil (including gas condensate), million tonnes	153	100.6	103	102
Gas, billion cubic meters	183	102	107	106
Coal, million tonnes	196	102	101	102

Sectors in the fuel and energy complex worked steadily.

The following were extracted above plan: 1 million tonnes of oil, including gas condensate; 3 billion cubic meters of gas; and 3.4 million tonnes of coal.

Metallurgical Complex [subhead]

[Columns in the following table represent: A -- Produced in 1st quarter of 1987; B -- Percentage fulfillment of plan for 1st quarter; C -- 1st quarter of 1987 as percentage of 1st quarter of 1986; D -- March 1987 as percentage of March 1986]

	A	B	C	D
Steel, million tonnes	40.1	100.3	100.1	100.8
Rolled ferrous metals (finished), million tonnes	28.1	100.9	100.8	102
Steel pipes, million tonnes	4.9	99.2	101	105
Iron ore, million tonnes	61.4	102	100.6	100.7

It did not prove possible to make good the lag which developed in January in the production of steel pipes and a number of types of progressive, high-efficiency metal products. Among them are: cast billets obtained from continuous billet casting machines, rolled low-alloy steel products, cold-rolled sheet metal, curved steel sections, high-durability oil-grade pipes, and others.

Machine Building Complex [subhead]

[Columns in the following table represent: A -- Produced in 1st quarter of 1987; B -- Percentage fulfillment of plan for 1st quarter; C -- 1st quarter of 1987 as percentage of 1st quarter of 1986; D -- March 1987 as percentage of March 1986]

	A	B	C	D
Turbines, million kilowatts	3.1	66	70	69
Turbine generators, million kilowatts	2.3	82	82	115
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	13.0	90	94	105
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles	683	90	95	103
including those with digital program control	318	100.1	103	105
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	164	86	95	111
Industrial robots, thousands	3.3	104	88	89
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, billion rubles	1.2	97	101	113
Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	1.2	96	106	132
Petroleum equipment, million rubles	61.7	93	97	101
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	236	91	95	108
Manufacturing equipment and spare parts for light and food industry, million rubles	432	88	93	102
Tractors, million horsepower	13.4	95	96	106
Agricultural machines, billion rubles	1.0	100.3	103	110
Grain harvesting combines, thousands	25.6	103	84	90
Cotton harvesting machines, thousands	1.8	102	81	91
Machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, million rubles	682	88	94	110
Excavators, thousands	9.9	92	93	110

Enterprises of the machine building complex ministries increased the production of many types of progressive machinery, including metal-cutting machine tools and forging and pressing machines with digital program control, processing centers, modern front-wheel drive cars, rotary conveyor lines, and others. At the same time the output sales plan taking contractual commitments into account was 97 percent fulfilled in the 1st quarter, and there was a shortfall of R732 million in output delivered.

The plan for the production of many types of output was not fulfilled. The USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building failed to ensure fulfillment of the plan for the production of rolling equipment and diesel locomotives, the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry for AC electric motors, the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Livestock Raising and Feed Production for feed harvesting combines, the USSR Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building for excavators, and the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances for spinning machines.

Fewer than planned of the following progressive types of machines and equipment were produced: flexible production modules for various manufacturing purposes, new types of DC electric motors and machines, diesel-engined trucks, and heavy gang cultivators with an 8-meter working width. Production is still not proceeding smoothly. More than half the monthly program for individual types of machine building output and equipment for light industry is produced in the last week of the month.

Chemicals and Timber Complex [subhead]

[Columns in the following table represent: A -- Produced in 1st quarter of 1987; B -- Percentage fulfillment of plan for 1st quarter; C -- 1st quarter of 1987 as percentage of 1st quarter of 1986; D -- March 1987 as percentage of March 1986]

	A	B	C	D
Mineral fertilizers (in 100 percent nutrient equivalent), million tonnes	9.0	102	103	105
Chemical plant-protection agents (expressed as 100 percent active substance), thousand tonnes	87.6	99.96	102	112
Sulfuric acid, million tonnes	7.3	98	104	106
Caustic soda, thousand tonnes	832	98	99.8	103
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand tonnes	383	100.5	103	103
Synthetic resins and plastics, million tonnes	1.4	97	99.3	100.5
Tires for cars, buses, agricultural machines, motorcycles, and motor scooters, millions	17.0	99.6	100.6	103
Commercial timber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurements), million cubic meters	108	99.9	100.2	102
Paper, million tonnes	1.5	99.1	99	101
of which newsprint, billion square meters	9.0	100.1	103	104

The production of progressive construction plastics, synthetic fibers and yarns, radial tires, low-bulk newsprint, and large-format laminate veneer increased. However, ministries in the chemicals and timber complex did not achieve the planned production growth rates and failed to take effective measures to improve the work of those major enterprises which are regularly laggards.

Some 138,000 tonnes of sulfuric acid, 18,700 tonnes of caustic soda, and 48,600 tonnes of synthetic resins and plastics less than planned were produced, and less was produced than planned of a number of types of highly efficient output -- thermoplastic pipes and pipeline components, polyethelene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride resin, and cement-chip, wood-particle, and wood-fiber board. Associations and enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry significantly underfulfilled contractual commitments.

Construction Complex Industry [subhead]

[Columns in the following table represent: A -- Produced in 1st quarter of 1987; B -- Percentage fulfillment of plan for 1st quarter; C -- 1st quarter of 1987 as percentage of 1st quarter of 1986; D -- March 1987 as percentage of March 1986]

	A	B	C	D
Cement, million tonnes	33.4	100.5	102	102
Precast ferroconcrete, million cubic meters	35	99.2	102	103
Asbestos cement sheet (board), billion standard tiles	2.2	100.5	104	104
Soft roofing materials and insulating material, million square meters	502	100.2	100.4	102
Asbestos, thousand tonnes	538	101	105	105
Window glass, million square meters	65.0	100.1	98	98

Some 177,000 tonnes of cement, 11 million standard tiles of asbestos cement sheet, and 8,000 tonnes of asbestos were produced above plan.

There was laggardness in the production of progressive ferroconcrete three-ply panels for external walls for housing construction.

Production of Nonfood Consumer Goods [subhead]

[Columns in the following table represent: A -- Produced in 1st quarter of 1987; B -- Percentage fulfillment of plan for 1st quarter; C -- 1st quarter of 1987 as percentage of 1st quarter of 1986; D -- March 1987 as percentage of March 1986]

	A	B	C	D
/Light industry products/				
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	3.2	99.7	101	109
Sewn goods, billion rubles	6.6	102	99	102
Knitted goods, million items	460	99.9	102	106
Hosiery, million pairs	509	101	102	108
Footwear, million pairs	209	99.8	100.2	106
/Cultural, consumer and household goods/				
Clocks and watches, millions	16.8	97	96	106
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	247	99.7	103	106
High-grade ware (glass and crystal), million rubles	219	99.1	82	86
Radio receivers, millions	1.9	92	87	99
Television sets, millions	1.9	83	83	95
including color sets	0.9	75	89	104
Tape recorders, millions	1.1	85	91	102
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	1.5	94	97	103
Washing machines, millions	1.4	95	105	113
"Zigzag" sewing machines, thousands	229	95	98	107
Furniture, billion rubles	2.1	99.5	103	108
Cars, thousands	332	100.2	99.8	106
Motor cycles, thousands	228	101	84	97
Wallpaper, million standard sheets	124	99.5	112	113

In the 1st quarter more than R45 billion worth of nonfood consumer goods were produced. However, that is less than the target set. Cultural, consumer, and household goods saw a shortfall (against enterprises' plans) of nearly R600 million, including a shortfall of R169 million at enterprises in the ministries of the machine building complex and R122 million in the chemicals and timber complex. The fall in production volumes in light industry was not overcome. The USSR Ministry of Light Industry failed to supply R490 million worth of goods against contracts.

The production plan was not fulfilled for cotton and linen textiles, knitted goods, footwear, color television sets, two- and three-compartment refrigerators, more convenient vacuum cleaners, food processors, and certain other goods.

Agro-industrial Complex [subhead]

The /total volume of agricultural output/ in the 1st quarter of this year increased by 8.7 percent compared with the same period last year, and /labor productivity/ in public-sector agriculture increased by 9.5 percent.

The plan for the delivery of meat and dairy products and eggs to the all-union stocks was fulfilled both overall and in every union republic.

Production of the main food products and fulfillment of plans by /food industry/ enterprises in the agro-industrial complex are characterized by the following figures:

[Columns in the following table represent: A -- Produced in 1st quarter of 1987; B -- Percentage fulfillment of plan for 1st quarter; C -- 1st quarter of 1987 as percentage of 1st quarter of 1986; D -- March 1987 as percentage of March 1986]

	A	B	C	D
Meat (raw material from state resources), million tonnes	3.0	109	106	113
Sausage products, thousand tonnes	915	103	104	107
Butter (raw material from state resources), thousand tonnes	265	115	112	109
Whole milk products in milk equivalent (raw material from state resources), million tonnes	7.7	105	104	105
Margarine products, thousand tonnes	421	99.96	104	108
Vegetable oil (raw material from state resources), thousand tonnes	833	101	102	95
Confectionery, million tonnes	1.2	102	103	105
Canned food, billion standard cans	3.5	109	112	116
including canned vegetables	2.3	111	118	124
Edible fish products, including canned fish, million tonnes	1.5	102	99.3	98

The production of liquor, vodka, and wine products fell by 20 percent in the 1st quarter of 1987.

The plan for the production of vegetable oil was not fulfilled by the Azerbaijan SSR, the Latvian SSR, or the Kirghiz SSR, while the plan for sausage products and meat convenience foods was not fulfilled by the Georgian SSR, the Moldavian SSR, and the Azerbaijan SSR.

Purchases of glasshouse and hothouse vegetables and early vegetables grown in the open ground fell. In the 1st quarter they totaled 127,400 tonnes, which is 4 percent less than in the same period in 1986.

/Purchases of livestock products/ on all categories of farms totaled:

[Columns in the following table represent: A -- 1st quarter of 1986; B -- 1st quarter of 1987; C -- 1st quarter of 1987 as percentage of 1st quarter of 1986; D -- March 1987 as percentage of March 1986]

	A	B	C	D
Livestock and poultry (live weight), million tonnes	5.2	5.7	110	120
Milk, million tonnes	13.4	14.5	108	108
Eggs, billions	13.9	14.2	102	104

In the 1st quarter there was a fall in volumes of livestock and poultry purchases on the farms of the Estonian SSR, and in egg purchases in the Ukrainian SSR and the Estonian SSR.

At the agricultural enterprises of the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee, compared with the same period last year, /meat/ production increased by 8 percent, /milk/ by 6 percent, and /eggs/ by 2 percent. The average milk yield per cow increased by 6 percent, and the egg yield per laying hen remained at last year's level.

/Livestock and poultry numbers/ on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises totaled (million head);

	On 1 April 1986	On 1 April 1987
Cattle	97.0	97.6
including cows	29.2	29.0
Hogs	58.8	59.6
Sheep and goats	132.6	134.1
Poultry	779.3	777.7

Losses of cattle increased on the farms of the Moldavian SSR, Ukrainian SSR, Belorussian SSR, and Latvian SSR; of hogs in the Tajik SSR, Moldavian SSR, Ukrainian SSR, Kirghiz SSR, and Kazakh SSR; and sheep and goats in the Uzbek SSR, Kazakh SSR, and Turkmen SSR.

Preparations for /spring sowing/ are being completed. By the beginning of April 91 percent of tractors, 98 percent of seeders, 97 percent of tractor plows, and 98 percent of cultivators available were in working order. However, repair work is not proceeding at the necessary rate everywhere. As a result on 1 April on the country's farms there were 255,000 tractors in a state of technical disrepair, including 48,000 high-power tractors, as well as 223,000 trucks. On the farms of the Central Asian republics, where field work is in full swing, there are a significant number of soil cultivation machines and tools in an unrepaired state -- in particular, in the Uzbek SSR, 13 percent of tractor plows and 10 percent of cultivators. The situation is the same in the Tajik SSR. Much machinery is not ready on the farms of the RSFSR, Ukrainian SSR, Kazakh SSR, and Belorussian SSR.

The repair of feed harvesting machinery is proceeding only slowly.

Kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises in 11 union republics have begun the spring sowing. On 6 April spring crops had been sown on an area of 2.3 million hectares, including 1.1 million hectares of grain and pulse crops.

The plan for deliveries of soil cultivation and sowing machines, mineral fertilizers, and chemical feed supplements was fulfilled. Fewer tractors and machines for the application of mineral and solid organic fertilizers to the soil were delivered than planned.

/Deliveries/ totaled 87,000 tractors, 48,000 tractor plows, 12,000 disk harrows, 63,000 tractor cultivators, 55,000 tractor seeders, and 22,000 machines for the application of mineral and solid organic fertilizers to the soil.

The delivery of mineral fertilizers (expressed in 100 percent nutrients) to agriculture totaled 7 million tonnes, or 466,000 tonnes more than in the same period last year, while chemical feed supplements delivered totaled 264,000 tonnes, or 3,400 tonnes less.

Some R10 billion in /capital investments/ were channeled into the development of sectors ensuring the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program. Livestock premises and mechanized livestock units for housing livestock, feed shops for livestock raising, silage and haylage installations, and capacities for the production of whole milk products, vegetable oil, mineral fertilizers, and machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production were commissioned.

Capital Construction [subhead]

The commissioning of /fixed capital/ out of state capital investments totaled R16.4 billion, or 93 percent of the plan for the 1st quarter. State /capital investments/ worth R32.4 billion were assimilated. The capital investments quota set for the period was 95 percent used. The level of fulfillment of plan targets on these indicators is lower than in the 1st quarter last year. The restructuring is taking place only slowly in capital construction, and there have not yet been any marked improvements.

The fulfillment of the plan and growth rates for the commissioning of fixed capital out of state capital investments /by complexes/ are characterized by the following figures:

[Columns in the following table represent: A -- Percentage fulfillment of plan for 1st quarter; B -- 1st quarter of 1987 as percentage of 1st quarter of 1986; C -- March 1987 as percentage of March 1986]

	A	B	C
Fuel and energy complex	89	98	98
Metallurgical complex	74	95	100.1
Machine building complex	93	123	120
Chemicals and timber complex	87	84	79
Agro-industrial complex	101	109	118
Construction complex	100.3	110	115
USSR Ministry of Light Industry	139	120	120

The greatest lag in plan fulfillment in the commissioning of fixed capital occurred in the USSR Ministry of Atomic Energy, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Livestock Raising and Feed Production, the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the USSR Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, the USSR Ministry of Construction in the Eastern Regions of the USSR, and the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction.

Capacities commissioned include new turbines at the Surgut GRES-2, the Tyumen TETS-2, and the Sakmarskaya TETS (second phase) in Orenburg, and capacities for coal extraction at the Komsomolets pit in Kemerovo Oblast, steel production at the Cherepovets metallurgical combine, the production of metal-cutting machine tools at the Alma-Ata machine tool building plant, mainline electric locomotives at the Novocherkassk electric locomotive building plant in Rostov Oblast, and motor vehicle engines at the Yaroslavl motor plant. A number of sections of main gas pipelines were commissioned. Capacities for consumer goods production increased.

The volume of /contract work/ done by construction and installation organizations increased by 4 percent, labor productivity by 3.3 percent, and for organizations in the construction complex the figures were 4 percent and 3.9 percent respectively.

The specified volume of contract work was not fulfilled by the USSR Ministry of Construction in the Northern and Western Regions of the USSR, the USSR Ministry of Construction in the Southern Regions of the USSR, the USSR Ministry of Construction in the Urals and West Siberia Regions of the USSR, the USSR Ministry of Construction in the Eastern Regions of the USSR, and the construction ministries of the Ukrainian SSR, Belorussian SSR, Uzbek SSR, Georgian SSR, Azerbaijan SSR, Lithuanian SSR, Moldavian SSR, Tajik SSR, Armenian SSR, and Turkmen SSR.

Many construction organizations, instead of carrying out operations on the planned projects for 1987, were engaged in eliminating shortcomings at projects commissioned last year.

Transport and Communications [subhead]

Freight shipments and passenger turnover on individual types of transport are characterized by the following figures

[Columns in the following table represent: Column A -- Performance in the 1st quarter of 1987; Column B -- Percentage fulfillment of the plan for the 1st quarter; Column C -- 1st quarter of 1987 as percentage of the 1st quarter of 1986; Column D -- March 1987 as percentage of March 1986]

	A	B	C	D
/Shipments/ (consignments) of freight, million tonnes				
Railroad transport	946	95	96	97
Maritime transport	55	102	99.3	105
including coastal shipping	16	101	98	99.5
Motor transport, common carriers	1,596	100.8	101	105
Pipeline transportation (petroleum and petroleum products pumped)	163	100.9	103	103
Gas pipeline transportation (USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry)	137	101	107	107
/Passenger turnover/, billion passenger-kilometers				
Railroad transport	78	102	102	103
Air transport	36	102	104	105

Freight turnover on all forms of common carrier transport fell by 0.5 percent compared with the actual volume of the 1st quarter of last year; passenger turnover increased by 2 percent.

/Railroad transport/ allowed a lag of 45.5 million tonnes to build up in the fulfillment of the plan for freight consignments, including coal, timber, iron and manganese ore, flux, ferrous metals, and others. The plan for the consignment of petroleum and petroleum products, nonferrous metal ores and sulfur raw material, cement, mineral fertilizers, and several other types of freight was fulfilled. Plans for the total consignment of freight were not fulfilled by 25 of the 32 railroads, including the Volga, Southeastern, Donetsk, and Lvov Railroads. Rolling stock utilization deteriorated, and breaches of train schedules were not eliminated -- only 71.5 percent of freight trains moved according to schedule.

/Maritime transport/ fulfilled the freight shipment plans in overseas and coastal navigation. The Baltic, Danube, Azov, Kamchatka, Latvian, and Novorossiysk Shipping Companies failed to cope with their targets for freight consignments in coastal navigation.

The plan for loading and unloading operations in sea ports was fulfilled 99.1 percent, with the direct method (vessel-car, car-vessel) being used for handling 33 percent of freight.

/Air transport/ carried 22 million passengers. Targets for freight consignments and services to national economic sectors were not met.

/Motor transport/ carried 12.6 million tonnes of freight in excess of plan; the plan was not fulfilled by motor vehicle transport enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Moldavian SSR, Uzbek SSR, Ukrainian SSR, and Turkmen SSR Ministries of Motor Transport and the Estonian SSR Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways.

Income from passenger carrying operations by common carrier buses and taxis amounted to R1.9 billion, which is 101 percent of the plan. Buses carried 12.2 billion passengers, completing 110 billion passenger-kilometers, these figures being 3 and 2 percent more than in the 1st quarter of 1986 respectively.

The basic indicators of freight-carrying motor vehicle transport utilization deteriorated: There was an increase in the proportion of idle time spent by vehicles in running order and the proportion of empty runs; vehicle productivity declined per tonne of freight carried.

/Communications/ enterprises fulfilled the plan for revenue from their basic activity by 102 percent; compared with the same period last year, revenues increased by 6 percent.

IV. Social Development and Raising the People's Living Standard [section subhead]

/Labor Remuneration and social consumption funds./ The average monthly monetary wage of workers and employees in the 1st quarter of 1987 increased to R202 as against R198 in the corresponding period of 1986, in other words a 2 percent increase. The average labor remuneration of kolkhoz members increased by 4 percent.

In order to retain skilled cadres, single length of service payments were introduced in planning, prospecting, and planning-prospecting organizations, and also for workers in several other sectors of the national economy. Payment of wage percentage supplements was introduced for workers and employees in respect of uninterrupted service at enterprises, institutions, and organizations sited in the southern region of the Far East, Chita Oblast, and the Buryat and Tuva ASSRs.

Ministries, departments, associations, enterprises, and organizations are preparing for the introduction of new conditions governing the labor remuneration for workers in the national economy's production sectors. Organizational and technical measures are being elaborated to boost labor productivity and seek out the necessary funds to raise salaries and wages.

The population received payments and benefits from social consumption funds amounting to more than R38 billion, which is R2 billion or 4.8 percent more than in the 1st quarter of last year. Taking these payments and benefits into account, the wages of workers and employees totaled R279 a month.

Allowances for invalids since childhood were increased, additional benefits were introduced for Great Patriotic War veterans and families of deceased servicemen, and the levying of the tax on citizens with small families was repeated as regards newly-marrieds during the first year following registration of the marriage.

/Provision of Goods and Services to the Population. Retail trade turnover/ in state and cooperative trade amounted to R81.9 billion. The fulfillment of the 1st quarter's retail trade turnover plan was not ensured in the country as a whole nor in any of the union republics.

Positive structural changes in consumption continued. Sales of alcoholic beverages fell, and their proportion in commodity turnover declined.

The sales of individual goods in state and cooperative trade is characterized by the following figures:

	1st quarter of 1987 as a percentage of 1st quarter of 1986
Grain products	99
Meat and meat products	105
Fish and fish products	99
Butter	105
Vegetable oil	101
Margarine products	103
Whole milk products	104
Cheese	102
Eggs	101
Sugar	119
Confectionery	103
Tea	115
Potatoes	107
Vegetables	101
Fruit and citrus fruit	110
Nonalcoholic beverages	115
Mineral water	111
Fruit and vegetable juices	101

	1st quarter of 1987 as a percentage of 1st quarter of 1986
Alcoholic beverages	70
Tobacco products	99
Clothing, underwear, and textiles	100
Knitwear	102
Hosiery	107
Footwear	94
Chinaware, earthenware, and glassware	86
Soap and detergents	101
Furniture	101
Refrigerators and freezers including those with a capacity of 200 cubic decimeters or more	104
Washing machines	104
Vacuum cleaners	100
Clocks and watches	96
Cameras	100
Radio receivers	113
Television sets	81
of which, color sets	84
Tape recorders	95
Bicycles and mopeds	100
Motor cycles and scooters	90
Cars	87
Timber materials	102
Slates	104
Sheet steel for roofing and other metal products	113

Despite the increased sales of meat and meat products, some regions in the country still experienced disruptions in trade in these products.

Demand was not fully satisfied for many types of footwear, clothing, and knitwear, particularly fashionable and deluxe goods; the range available in stores frequently does not accord with the season.

The supply of goods to the trade network and their sale, especially as regards nonfood products, are not steady through the month; many stores receive and sell more than 50 percent of their monthly stocks during the last 10 days of the month. This results in lines and poor standards of trade services.

There has been some improvement in the supply of certain construction materials to the population. But the trade network is still not fully supplied with local varieties of construction materials, especially bricks. Trade enterprises organize sales in an unsatisfactory fashion, and provide virtually no grading, packing, loading, or delivery services for construction materials; as a rule, all this is left up to the purchasers.

The population was provided with paid /services/ to the value of almost R11.4 billion, which is 9.4 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year.

The volume of consumer service provided was R2.7 billion, including R0.7 billion in rural localities, the growth being 8.4 and 9.0 percent respectively. But the plan was not fulfilled. A lag was allowed to build up in the RSFSR, Ukrainian SSR, Uzbek SSR, Georgian SSR, Azerbaijan SSR, Moldavian SSR, Tajik SSR, and Turkmen SSR.

The establishment of cooperatives for the production of consumer goods and in public catering and provision of services is expanding.

/Housing and social and cultural construction/ (financed by state capital investments). A total of 12.3 million square meters of total housing area were commissioned, which is 21 percent more than in the same period last year. The 1st quarter's plan was fulfilled in the country as a whole. The Georgian SSR, Armenian SSR, and Turkmen SSR and the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, the USSR Ministry of Nuclear Power Generation, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction, and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry failed to cope with the targets.

The following projects were commissioned: general educational schools for 36,000 pupils, vocational and technical schools for 2,400 pupils, preschool institutions for 22,000 children, hospitals with 2,700 beds, and dispensary and polyclinical institutions for 10,500 patients per shift. Clubs and houses of culture catering for 8,900 people were constructed. The plan for commissioning of preschool institutions, polyclinics, and especially clubs and houses of culture was not fulfilled.

The USSR Ministry of Nuclear Power Generation and the USSR Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises did not ensure the commissioning of preschool institutions, and the USSR Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers did not ensure the commissioning of polyclinics. Plan Targets were not kept pace with the construction of schools and hospitals in the Uzbek SSR and Tajik SSR; of preschool institutions in the RSFSR and Moldavian SSR; and of clubs and houses of culture in the RSFSR, Kazakh SSR, Georgian SSR, Moldavian SSR, Kirghiz SSR, and Armenian SSR.

As of 1 April 1987 the /population/ of the USSR stood at 282.3 million. Birth rates continued to rise and death rates to decline.

The national economy employed 117 million /workers and employees/, this being 0.5 million more than in the 1st quarter of last year, along with 11 million /kolkhoz members/ (public sector farming).

The USSR Central Statistical Administration.

MURAKHOVSKIY TO VISIT BONN 'NEXT WEEK'

LD281310 Hamburg DPA in German 1240 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Bonn, 28 Apr (DPA) -- Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Committee, will be coming to Bonn after all next week as originally planned. The Agriculture Ministry announced today that he and [FRG Agriculture] Minister Ignaz Kiechle (CSU) [Christian Social Union], will be signing the German-Soviet departmental agreement on cooperation in agricultural research on 4 May. Murakhovskiy's visit was cancelled last week because of difficulties in spring tilling in the Soviet Union.

IZVESTIYA NOTES GRAIN-SOWING, FEED CROPS BEHIND

PM281409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 3

[O. Pavlov Agricultural Review: "Feed-Producing Fields"]

[Excerpt] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration's figures, by 20 April 9.6 million hectares of spring crops and 4.6 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been sown in the country.

This is less than at this time in recent years and in some places is at the 1980 level.

Spring continues to present a test for the crop farmer. In some places work is beginning in the spring fields, in others it is ending. Snowstorms raged for more than a day in the vast expanses of the Stavropol region recently. Difficulties are being experienced in Krasnodar Kray, Rostov Oblast, and a number of regions in the Ukraine, where work with cereals was already finishing by that time.

However, Moldavia has managed to cope with the sowing of spring cereals and has begun sowing sunlfowers. Early grain crops have been sown in Odessa, Vinnitsa, Volyn, and Chernovitsy Oblasts. The large-scale sowing of cereals has begun in Belorussia and Lithuania.

In our country, of course, the grain fields are the main ones. But of equal importance are feed-producing fields, which supply the public sector herd and, to a large extent, individually owned livestock, with forage. The feed producing area is large -- this year it comprises more than 70 million hectares of the fields subject to crop rotation, of which 22.9 million hectares consist of perennial grasses sown in past years and around 2 million hectares are hull-less crops. The remainder are sown to corn for silage, root crops, and some other crops. The potential is considerable.

However, it is still not being used efficiently enough.

The use of rape as a feed crop is progressing slowly. Yet this crop has very great potential, is simple to grow, and is suitable for many parts of the country. It produces several harvests a year and ripens early in spring. It is a source of vegetable oil and protein. It is beyond comprehension why some agro-industrial committees ignore the benefits of rape cultivation when, for example, countries with highly developed stockraising industries are increasing the areas sown to rape. [passage omitted]

HEAVY RAIN, FLOODS AFFECT TAJIK AGRICULTURE

LD251648 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1300 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Dushanbe, 25 Apr (TASS) -- It has been a long time since there was such a rainy spring in the Soviet Central Asian republic of Tajikistan. In some places, the torrential downpours have produced almost half a month's standard rainfall in a day. Floods have rushed down from the mountains and filled streams and rivers to bursting, spilling out over low lying areas and carrying stones and silt on to pastureland. Thanks to a warning from meteorologists, the severe torrents did not catch the inhabitants of villages unawares. Herds were taken away from dangerous places.

A complex situation arose in the Pamirs: Rain caused icecaps to thaw abundantly and there were avalanches. In particular, these fell on the Khabarabad mountain pass. Roadmen immediately began clearing the road way of snow.

The unusually rainy April has delayed much field work. Sowing at the cotton, corn, and vegetable plantations is delayed. Orchards suffered during blossom time. Measures are being taken in all places to eliminate the consequences of the elements and make up lost ground.

CORRECTION TO OFFICAL SPEAKS ON RESTRUCTURING

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Agro-Industrial Official Speaks on Restructuring," published in the 24 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page T 3, paragraph two, line eleven:

An active search for new forms of production organization...(changing "enterprise" to "production").